

LIKENS GREECE TO U. S.

King Constantine Says What is Happening in His Country May Occur Here

ATHENS, Saturday, Dec. 4, 10 p. m. (By a staff correspondent of the Associated Press.)

Constantine I, king of the Greeks, received the correspondent of the Associated Press today and gave him a message for America on the attitude which Greece has assumed in the world war and the reasons for the policy which has been followed by the Greek government.

"I am especially glad to talk for America," said the king, "for America will understand Greece's position. We are both neutral and are together determined, if it is humanly possible, not to shift and may shift again. What is happening in Greece today may happen in America, Holland or any other neutral country tomorrow, if the precedent now sought to be established in the case of Greece is once fixed."

The interview with the king took place in the smaller palace, which is the king's personal residence, and the audience lasted an hour. The king was dressed in the simple uniform of a Greek general, and he displayed the god laurel, almost youthful candor of the ideal soldier to whom diplomatic expedients or lack of frankness seemed repugnant or impossible.

From time to time, emphasizing the earnestness and sincerity of what he was saying, he thumped the table soundly with his expanded fist. Despite the seriousness of the message he was delivering, his face gray even occasionally twinkled with merriment.

Resents Allies' Suspicion

"The fundamental cause of the entire threatening attitude of the entire powers toward Greece today, and of the painful situation of my country," said the king, "is the allies' own assumption without the slightest reason therefor, that Greece is ready to betray the entente to Germany at the first favorable opportunity. Is it reasonable to suppose such a thing?"

"From the very outset of hostilities in the near east, Greece's neutrality has been stretched to the utmost to accommodate the entente powers, for whom we have always felt the keenest sympathy and deepest gratitude."

May Happen Also in America

"America is protected from immediate danger by the distance which separates her from the battlefield. We, too, thought that once, but the battle has shifted and may shift again. What is happening in Greece today may happen in America, Holland or any other neutral country tomorrow, if the precedent now sought to be established in the case of Greece is once fixed."

EXTEND AMERICAN TRADE

FRANCISCO ESCOBAR TELLS OF OPPORTUNITIES THAT COLOMBIA HOLDS

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Francisco Escobar, representing the chamber of commerce of Bogota, Colombia, told the delegates to the international trade conference here yesterday the opportunities that Colombia holds for American manufacturers and investors. The conference is being held under the auspices of the National Association of Manufacturers.

The opportunity for extension of American trade in Latin America presented by the European war is slipping past the business men of this country, according to Mr. Escobar. Those seeking trade and investment in Colombia, Mr. Escobar said, must overlook the present and prepare for the future by studying the features of the port. The enthusiasm of the business men of this country for foreign trade following the outbreak of the war, the speaker held, was short-lived because either financial or other preparations for the task were lacking.

"Most of the Latin American countries," said the speaker, "are lands of the future, and Colombia is more so than any other."

Her present population is a little

A CLEAR COMPLEXION

Ruddy Cheeks—Sparkling Eyes—Most Women Can Have

Says Dr. Edwards, a Well-Known Ohio Physician

Dr. F. M. Edwards for 17 years treated scores of women for liver and bowel ailments. During these years he gave to his patients a prescription made of a few well-known vegetable ingredients mixed with olive oil, naming them Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets, which they know by their olive color.

These tablets are wonder-workers on the liver and bowels, which cause a normal action, carrying off the waste and poisonous matter that one's system collects.

If you have a pale face, sallow look, dull eyes, pimples, coated tongue, headaches, a listless, no-good feeling, all out of sorts, inactive bowels, you take one of Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets nightly for a time and note the pleasing results.

Thousands of women as well as men, take Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets now and then just to keep in the pink of condition.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets, the successful substitute for calomel—10c and 25c per box. All druggists.

The Olive Tablet Company, Columbus, O.

FAIRBURN'S

12 MERRIMACK SQUARE

WEDNESDAY A. M. SPECIALS

WE CLOSE AT NOON

- | | |
|--|------------|
| LAMB CHOPS..... | 2 lbs. 25c |
| FRESH HAMBURG, lb..... | 12 1/2c |
| PORK ROASTS, lb..... | 13c |
| SMALL CUCUMBERS..... | 2 for 5c |
| NATIVE CELERY..... | 8c |
| BALDWIN APPLES, pk..... | 15c |
| 15c LIBBY TOMATOES, can..... | 12c |
| 15c EMPIRE PEAS, can..... | 12 1/2c |
| 15c SQUARE CORN, can..... | 12 1/2c |
| FANCY TABLE EGGS, doz..... | 45c |
| 3 FAIRY SOAP..... | 10c |
| 35c SANFORD'S JAMAICA GINGER, bot..... | 29c |
| 25c BOILED CIDER, bot..... | 20c |
| 20c CITRON, lb..... | 15c |

Cleveland's

SUPERIOR BAKING POWDER

The Baking Powder for Pure Food

Made from Cream of Tartar

No Alum—No Phosphate

ARMY AND NAVY

Administration's Estimate of Expenditures Sent to Congress

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The administration's estimate of military and naval expenditures, including the first year's cost of the new national defense program was sent to congress yesterday, with a total of \$1,252,551,250 asked for the army and \$211,515,974 for the navy.

For the two branches the increase asked over the appropriations last year is about \$121,000,000 exclusive of the accounts for fortifications and other items which may be included in a general scheme of military defense. The entire plan calls for something over \$150,000,000 in excess of the last appropriations.

The war department asks an increase of more than \$40,000,000 for the signal corps, of which about \$3,700,000 is for aviation. \$200,000 to be made immediately available with \$50,000 more for the development of an aviation motor. For the pay of the army \$93,705,307 is asked, an increase of more than \$11,000,000 to pay about 15,000 more enlisted men. The quartermaster department asks for an increase of more than \$10,000,000 for supplies and about \$7,000,000 for clothing, camp and garrison equipment. The number of horses needed is represented by an increase of \$500,000 in the estimates. In the engineer corps \$600,000 is asked for equipment of troops in place of \$15,000 last year. The increase for ordnance stores—for the purchase and manufacture of ammunition for small arms—amounts to \$200,000 to \$2,750,000, with \$1,500,000 for grenades. An increase of \$715,000 is made in the item for small arms target practice, including machine gun practice. For manufacturing, repairing and issuing arms of national arms \$1,022,000 is asked, compared with \$250,000 last year with an increase of \$500,000 for militia equipment. The military academy is estimated to cost about \$200,000 more with provision for 700 cadets.

For the naval militia the navy department asks an increase of about \$200,000. An armor plate plant is again suggested, to cost \$1,635,350, of which \$2,211,000 is asked at once. Pay for the navy with \$5,000 men instead of \$3,000 as at present is put at \$15,021,997, an increase from \$11,200,000 last year and 6000 apprentice seamen in place of 3500. For completion of vessels on the stocks and repairs and preservation of those in commission, the estimate is \$10,500,000, an increase of about \$1,000,000.

For the pay of naval cadets, including that of one additional corps, in general, two additional corps, two additional lieutenant-commodores, other additional officers, an increase of about \$1,000,000 to \$1,800,000 is asked. For maintenance of the corps the estimate is \$1,000,000 compared with \$700,000 appropriated last year and the total increase for the service corps is put at about \$2,500,000.

For completing submarine torpedo boats before authorized, the estimate is \$1,200,000 against \$1,311,311 last year. For submarine bases \$1,000,000 is asked.

The big item in the new navy program is an estimate of 1,741,000 as the first year's appropriation for hulls and machinery of two battleships, two battle cruisers, three scout cruisers, 12 destroyers, two gunboats, one hospital ship, one fuel oil ship. This compared with an appropriation of \$7,250,000 in the previous program. For 10 hulls and outfit of five fleet and 25 coast submarines (first year's work) \$7,675,000 is asked, compared with \$1,500,000 last year. For armor and armament of vessels authorized the estimate is \$1,000,000, against \$500,000 last year. For aviation \$2,000,000 is asked, an increase of \$1,000,000 and for reserve appropriation \$1,000,000, for which there was no appropriation last year.

One million dollars is sought for the proposed experimental laboratory to be placed at the disposal of the naval advisory board.

Cost defense and fortification items include \$2,000,000 for gun and mortar batteries and \$2,411,000 for modernizing all equipments, \$11,000 for fire control at fortifications, and \$226,700 for equipments for harbor defense all of which show material increases. For electric mine batteries, cable stations, etc., \$21,000 is asked and for the first time a provision for fortifications. For armament of these fortifications the estimate is \$2,455,000, with a provision that the chief of ordnance may contract for \$2,500,000 more. The cost for the purchase and test of ammunition for coast cannon and the estimate of projectiles on hand at the end of the year, with provision for new additional, for subcaliber projectiles and practice, \$500,000 is asked. The total amount for forts is estimated to cost \$1,257,500, compared with \$1,000,000 last year.

For maintenance of the waters of the United States, \$600,250 is asked, compared with \$250,000 last year. For the purchase and manufacture of small boats, \$150,000 is asked, an increase of \$100,000 over the last appropriation.

For armaments \$1,812,550 is the estimated cost, increased from \$552,000 last year, and for buildings for seacoast defense \$475,500 compared with \$25,000 appropriated in 1915. The total increase in public works under the war department including fortifications and defenses is put at \$25,791,972 compared with \$7,281,000 last year.

In the Panama canal zone the war department wants \$500,000 for seacoast batteries, \$240,000 for submarine mines, \$1,755,000 for armament of fortifications (an increase of more than \$1,000,000 over last year), \$600,000 for military trails, a new item, \$1,511,000 for arms in quartermaster's storehouses. The total increase for canal fortifications is about \$5,000,000.

The following sums are estimates for navy yards:

Boston, \$47,000; New York \$75,000; Philadelphia, \$175,000; Washington, \$250,000; Norfolk, \$305,000; Charleston, S. C., \$12,000; Mare Island, Cal., \$15,000; Puget Sound, Washington, \$15,000; Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, naval station, \$715,000.

Other navy estimates include \$250,000 for guns and munitions storage in various parts of the country; \$53,000 for the naval proving grounds at Indian Head, Md.; \$50,000 for the naval torpedo station at Newport, R. I., and \$100,000 for fuel-oil storage at Guantanamo, Cuba.

ATTITUDE OF GREECE

GOVERNMENT PLAYING FOR TIME IN HOPE THAT ALLIES WILL BE FORCED TO SEA

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The Athens correspondent of the Matin in a despatch relative to the attitude of Greece toward the entente powers says:

"The government is simply playing for time, hoping that the entente allies will be forced to the sea by the Austro-Germans and Bulgars. It will be found in a week or so that an agreement between the Greek and the allied states cannot be reached and that the government will declare that notwithstanding Greece's traditional good will towards the entente powers, it cannot accede to their demands."

"The correspondent affirms that the only effective course is to apply a blockade to Greece, and adds:

"It will be all the more fruitful in results, since popular discontent with the royal policy is growing perceptibly. If the elections had been held three weeks ago the Venizelos party would have been beaten, but now notwithstanding the extraordinary conditions under which they will be held, he is likely to get a majority. A blockade not only would starve the population but would ruin the mercantile marine, Greece's sole source of wealth. Consequently, the general public is deeply anxious and business circles are agitated."

THE BALTIMORE FIRE

Editor Sun—

In what year did the big fire in Baltimore occur?

Reader,

The Baltimore fire occurred on Feb. 7, 1904. It burned over 70 blocks, 2500 buildings were totally destroyed and the loss was \$50,000,000.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR—THICK, WAVY, FREE FROM DANDRUFF

Draw a Moist Cloth Through Hair and Double Its Beauty at Once.

Save Your Hair! Dandruff Disappears and Hair Stops Coming Out.

Immediate? Yes! Certainly! That's the joy of it. Your hair becomes light, wavy, fluffy, abundant and appears as soft, lustrous and beautiful as a young girl's after an application of Dandruff. Also try this—moisten a cloth with a little Dandruff and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. This will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt or excessive oil and in a few moments you have a beautiful, healthy hair. A double the beauty of your hair. A delightful surprise awaits those whose hair has been neglected or is scraggy, faded, dry, brittle or thin. Besides beautifying the hair, Dandruff dissolves every particle of dandruff, cleanses, purifies and invigorates the scalp, forever stopping itching and falling hair, but what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair—fine and downy at first—yet—yet—really new hair growing all over the scalp. Dandruff is to the hair what fresh showers of rain and sunshine are to vegetation. It goes right to the roots, invigorates and strengthens them, exhilarating, stimulating and life-producing properties cause the hair to grow long, strong and beautiful.

You can surely have pretty, charming, lustrous hair, and lots of it, if you will just get a 25-cent bottle of Knowlton's Dandruff from any drug store or toilet counter and try it as directed.

FOR RELIEF IN BELGIUM

LINDON W. BATES RESIGNS AS THE HEAD OF THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Announcement that for the time being there is no urgent need for application of American charity for relief in Belgium is made in a statement given out here tonight, which also announces that Lindon W. Bates, the American civil engineer who has been directing the work of the American committee for more than a year, has resigned.

The statement, which was given out by A. J. Hemphill, chairman of the New York committee for relief in Belgium, is as follows:

"The recent action of the president of the United States is asking this committee to share in the work of the commission for relief in Belgium in the United States, was prompted by a desire, so far as might be, to coordinate and centralize the endeavor. Out of it necessarily came some changes in the plan of operation. For the time being, there is no urgent need for application of American charity for food to the distressed country, that department of the work having been, for the time being, otherwise provided. As a result of this modified condition, Mr. Lindon W. Bates, who for more than a year has given of his time and energy without compensation, has resigned his official connection and taken well earned leave of the great undertaking. The committee called into being by the president's invitation cannot permit this retirement without placing on record its sincere appreciation of the great work which Mr. Bates and his volunteer associates have done. Such a great humanitarian undertaking, entered upon when everything in the world was in a state of chaos, brought to states of high efficiency, and carried on in such a manner as to challenge the admiration and invite commendation at every turn, deserves commendation on our part and the gratitude of every one."

"In this changed condition also there comes a dissolution of the woman's section and the committee takes this opportunity to voice its warmest appreciation of, and deep gratitude for, the services rendered by Mrs. Lindon W. Bates, and the members of the woman's executive—Miss Anna Morgan, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Edward Hewitt, Miss Mary Parsons, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt and Miss Maude Wetmore. It expresses its indebtedness to all those in the woman's section who so efficiently and self-sacrificingly have devoted themselves to the work of averting starvation in Belgium. The committee desires to add its heartfelt thanks for the generous offer of continued individual co-operation and assistance extended by the executive of the woman's section."

"A. J. Hemphill, Chairman of New York Committee."

THE BAYEUX TAPESTRY

SARAH E. PALMER, M.D. SPOKE AT WOMEN'S CLUB OF TIME OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR

An illustrated lecture was given at the Middlesex Women's club yesterday afternoon by Sarah E. Palmer, M.D. of Boston, her subject being "England and Normandy." An eleven century crossing of the English channel illustrated by Norman needle-women; the Bayeux tapestry. As a page of history the lecture was very original, but even to those who took no special interest in the tragic story of Harold and the triumph of William of Normandy, the explanation of the wonderful tapestry proved rare and instructive entertainment.

Dr. Palmer is a lecturer of charm and distinction, and she has the art of keeping the interest of her audience alive by touches of wit and keen comment. She is also apparently a deep student of history and her preparation for the Bayeux lecture included a trip to the quaint old town where the tapestry of Queen Matilda is carefully treasured.

In a foreword, Dr. Palmer explained that the tapestry in question was woven in order to justify the expedition of William in the conquest of England. It takes the Norman point of view and though it strives to give the impression that Harold was a traitor and that William was rightful heir to the throne of England, it makes out a case for Harold, or at least arouses sympathy in the student who understands the significance of the figures.

The pictures proved wonderfully interesting. As a faithful record of the costumes and manners of the period, they are more valuable than any history, and as explained by Dr. Palmer every line had a meaning. Behind the prosaic figures with their archaic features and lack of perspective is a thrilling human story. There one sees how Harold visited William and swore to renounce any claim to the throne of the confessor; how William prepared for war by building ships and storing up arms; how the invasion was accomplished, preceded by visit of a fleet that landed in England; how Harold fought and fell and how finally William came to rule in the fair land of the Saxons. There are many little side issues that bring the period home to us and show how little man has changed in the passing of the centuries. Dr. Palmer certainly knows how to interest her audience, back to the olden time and it was hard to lose the impression of having been taken back bodily to the time when the Bayeux tapestry was woven, the time of William, Matilda and the unfortunate Harold.

GOOD FOR IRELAND

RECENT CENSUS SHOWS INCREASE IN POPULATION, MORE BIRTHS AND LESS PAUPERISM

DUBLIN, Dec. 7.—The latest census figures for Ireland show an increasing population. However common this may be in America, or in the other countries of Europe, this feature is for Ireland an agreeable novelty. For the census of 1911, the number of the population was 4,777,000, a rate of 28.5 per 100, and the death rate 16.6, a rate of 124 per 1000. There were 2,000,000 children, so that the net increase in population is 550,000.

It is the decrease in emigration which has turned the scale. The statistics show that even when a child is not for the heavy death rate of children under a year old, the net increase is still a very large one. One Irish child in every dozen dies before it has reached the age of 15 months. Webster and Thor have the predominance in this respect, in that one child in every 100 dies before it is 15 months old. In England, only one child in every 150 dies before it is 15 months old. But the fact that the net increase in population is 550,000, is a very significant fact.

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The Bon Marche

DRY GOODS CO.



This is the Victrola XVI, \$700
Victrola XVI, Decree, \$250

The Victrola Brings the World's Best Music Right Into the Home

The Victrola is all artists and all instruments—the greatest singers, the most famous instrumentalists, the leading bands and orchestras, the foremost entertainers of every kind.

Its superb music is as elevating and inspiring as it is entertaining. To hear the greatest artists interpret the great master-works of music is a pleasure that any one might well desire.

And you can easily enjoy all this delightful music in your home.

There are Victors and Victorolas in great variety from \$10 to \$400. Come in and see and hear them—we will gladly play any music you wish to hear. Easy terms can be arranged if desired.

15 Shopping Days to Xmas

OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE

"DO IT NOW"

stricken Connaught has more fresh air than can be found in the cities, especially in Dublin, which has a system of tenement houses where scores of families live in one house, and often more than one family in a single room.

That Ireland is a less distressful country than it used to be and is now on the mend is further evident from the statistics of pauperism. Here there has been a very marked decrease. There were nearly 8000 fewer people in the workhouses in the quarter under review than the average of the same period for the past 10 years, and there were 12,235 fewer people in receipt of outdoor relief from the rates. The least satisfactory feature of the returns is the maintenance of a high death rate from tuberculosis. The effort inspired by Lady Aberdeen in every part of Ireland to stamp out this scourge has been by no means unfruitful, but the disease is still there and yearly takes a great toll of Irish lives.

The Inside of the Hotel

Is the part that counts with the guest. The architect doesn't make a hotel, he only designs it. The builder doesn't make a hotel, he only builds it.


Don't select your stopping place from the outside. Look behind the front wall and see what is back of it.

The success of the Hotel Martinique is the personality back of it, which shows in the lobby, at the desk, in the restaurants and in the rooms.

The telephone attendants, the mail clerks, the room maids, even the bellboys reflect the personality back of the "House of Taylor." We don't preach prices only. We have pleasant, homelike rooms from \$1.50 up.

In one and all you will find reflected the careful and insistent idea of guest-service that dominates every moment of your stay.

Located in the Heart of Things, only a golf stroke from the Pennsylvania Depot. On Broadway's throbbing centre. The Martinique is the logical New York home for those on business or pleasure bent.



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NEW YORK

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

Owing to an increased demand upon our columns at this season of the year, SUN advertisers are requested to present their advertisements at least THE DAY BEFORE the date of publication, in order to insure insertion and to facilitate the handling of copy.

BRYAN MUST EXPLAIN

COURT ORDER ISSUED BY SUPREME COURT REQUIRES HIM TO APPEAR SATURDAY AND TELL OF SALE

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—William Jennings Bryan, former secretary of state, has been served at his hotel here, it was announced yesterday, with an order signed by Supreme Court Justice Giebert requiring him to appear on Saturday for examination regarding the transactions connected with the sale by the United States government to Greece of two battleships.

Mr. Bryan is to be asked whether any secrets of the control, timing or other control of the sale of the war vessels sold were committed to the Greek government.

The order was secured in connection with a libel suit brought by Petros P. Tatanis, a Greek resident of this city, against a Greek newspaper and Solon J. Vlasto and Demetrius J. Vlasto.

SEEKS MISSING HUSBAND

BROTHER EMPLOYER WROTE HIM LETTERS SIGNED WITH GIRLS' NAMES

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—Broken down in health and obliged to go to a convalescent hospital for treatment, Mrs. Frank M. Head, 1475 Dorchester avenue, appeared to the police yesterday to assist in finding her husband, who she says, left home in May because brother employed on the Boston Elevated wrote him postcards and Valentines signed with girls' names.

After struggling to support herself and her four children by taking other children to board, Mrs. Head is now forced to discontinue her furniture, put the children in institutions and try to reach her health.

Head was a motherman on the Dorchester division of the Elevated. Mrs. Head said yesterday that she feared her husband had become mentally disordered on account of his friends' persistence in sending him mail signed with girls' names.

In a letter written to his superintendent two days after he disappeared, Head said: "I hope you will forgive me for what I have done. There have been letters, cards and Valentines written to me by those men with girls' names signed to them. As far as character goes, I have been a gentleman. I talk and only want to be what is right. Now, kindly forgive me for what I have done, for I have one of the best wives on earth. There is none better. As to character, she is an angel."

DELAYS OPENING OF DUMA

EMPEROR NICHOLAS HAS POSTED DESCRIPT POSTPONING SESSION

PETROGRAD, via London, Dec. 7.—Emperor Nicholas has issued a rescript postponing indefinitely the opening of the duma and the council of the empire. This action is taken on the ground that the budget committee of these bodies have not yet completed the preparation of the budget.

A recent despatch from Petrograd said the duma would assemble on December 8. That body was postponed on Sept. 16.

11 WEEKS OF STRIKE

\$125,000 DISTRIBUTED IN BENEFITS TO AID THE CHICAGO WORKERS

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—During the 11 weeks of the strike of garment workers here \$125,000 has been distributed in strike benefits or otherwise used to further the cause, it was announced today.

Approximately \$25,000 of the total amount came from New York.

Mrs. Francis Crane Lillie, wife of Prof. Frank H. Lillie, of the University of Chicago and daughter of the late Richard F. Crane, millionaire iron manufacturer, is to appear in court today on a charge of alleged interference with the police.

She was arrested yesterday while doing picket duty in the clothing manufacturing district.

NEW GERMAN CAMPAIGN

PREPARING ON A LARGE SCALE FOR OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA

GENEVA, Switzerland, Dec. 7, via Paris.—The Germans are preparing on a large scale for operations in Mesopotamia under Field Marshal Baron von der Goltz, who has just been appointed commander of the Turkish forces in Mesopotamia, according to private information received by the Journal de Geneve. Although the Germans speak ostensively of Egypt, says the despatch to the Journal, it is not impossible that they may make their principal efforts this winter from Bagdad towards the Persian gulf.

JANE ADDAMS

Doctor Believes No Operation Necessary—Announces Result of Careful Diagnosis—X-Rays Taken

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Miss Jane Addams, who is ill at the Presbyterian hospital, probably will not be operated on, Dr. James B. Herrick said yesterday that he did not expect an operation. He gave out the result of the careful diagnosis of Miss Addams' illness upon which several physicians have been called into consultation.

"It has been determined," said Dr. Herrick, "that Miss Addams suffered from a hemorrhage of the kidney. I cannot say how long she will have to remain in the hospital."

It was not known at first whether the hemorrhage was in the kidney or the bladder. A number of blood cultures and X-rays were taken to assist in the diagnosis. Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, a close friend of Miss Addams, spent a part of the morning at the Presbyterian hospital.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY

At a meeting of the Young People's Christian Endeavor society of the Westminster Presbyterian church, held last evening, Alex. Ross was elected president; Miss Nellie McCloughlin, vice president; Miss Louise Jackson, secretary; and Miss Christine McDonald, treasurer. Twelve new members were added to the rolls of the organization. Besides the business meeting there was a supper and social in the vestry.

FUR DEPARTMENT

Large Pillow and Melon Shaped Muffs, natural raccoon, French money and wolf, \$8, \$10 and \$12 values. Pennant Day... \$5.98

Odd Fur Scarfs many styles, that sold as high as \$10. Pennant Day... \$2.98

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RIBBON DEPARTMENT

All Silk Hair Bow Ribbon in plain, taffeta and moire, diamond and circle patterns, in all popular colors, 3 to 4 1/2 inches wide; 25c value. Pennant Day... 17c

All Silk Ribbons in Roman stripes, checks, plaids, rainbow stripes, light and dark dresdens, suitable for fancy work, 5 to 6 1/2 inches wide; 25 and 32c values. Pennant Day... 17c

PENNANT DAY

THESE GOODS ON SALE ONE DAY ONLY, WED., DEC. 8

ON ACCOUNT OF THE HOLIDAY SEASON THESE GOODS WILL NOT BE DISPLAYED IN OUR WINDOWS

The last Pennant Day this year and only 15 more shopping days before Christmas. Here is a chance to do your Christmas Shopping as well as supply yourself with Winter Necessities. We have made a special effort to give you unusual bargains in Christmas Goods.

MILLINERY DEPT.

Velour Hats, \$2.75 to \$3.48 values. Pennant Day... \$1.48

Trimmed Velvet Hats, \$3.98 to \$5.00 values. Pennant Day... \$1.98 and \$2.89

Untrimmed Velvet Hats, \$2.48 to \$3.48 values. Pennant Day... \$1.48

Untrimmed Hats, \$1.25 to \$1.48 values. Pennant Day... 47c

Women's and Misses' Coats and Suits

Women's and Misses' Sizes in Coats, good assortment of styles and materials; values to \$10.00. Pennant Day... \$5.00

Women's Coats in many styles and every one new; choose early from this lot as the values are great, prices were from \$15 to \$18. Pennant Day... \$9.98

Women's Splendid Suits, all wool mixtures including poplin, broad cloth and serge, many of them less than half price. Pennant Day... \$7.50

Women's Suits in this lot almost every size including suits for stout women; the colors are blue, black and brown; \$20 values. Pennant Day... \$9.98

Women's High Grade Suits, \$9.98 are samples, good assortment of colors; the price is less than you would pay for the unmade material. Pennant Day... \$12.98

Women's and Misses' Skirts

Women's Skirts in blue, black and fancy mixtures; \$3 and \$1 values. Pennant Day... \$1.98

Women's Skirts in poplin and serge, all new styles; \$3.00 values. Pennant Day... \$2.98

Raincoats for Women and Misses

Black and White Checks, also a few plain colors; \$3.98 value. Pennant Day... \$2.98

CHILDREN'S CAPES

Rubbed-in Capes in blue and red, sizes 6 to 14; \$1.55 and \$2.50 values. Pennant Day... \$1.49

Women's Dresses in silk poplin and serge, all the leading shades; \$5.00 value. Pennant Day... \$2.69

CHILDREN'S DEPT.

Children's Bonnets in corduroy, velvet and plush; in navy, brown, black, red and yellow; sizes 13 to 17; \$1.50 value. Pennant Day... 99c

Children's White Fur-trimmed Bonnets, pink or blue trimmed; sizes 13 to 17; \$3.50 value. Pennant Day... 49c

Children's Bonnets in blue and tan, sizes 2 to 6; 50c value. Pennant Day... 37c

Children's Flannelette Sleepers with feet, sizes 2 to 6; 33c value. Pennant Day... 25c

Babies' Waterproof Pants in large, medium and small sizes, with draw string in back; 25c value. Pennant Day... 17c

Children's Serge Dresses in navy, brown and garnet; sizes 6 to 14; regular \$2.50 value. Pennant Day... \$1.69

Women's Hosiery Dept.

Women's Fine Cashmere Hose, gray heel and toe and gray split foot, double foot and extra foot; 50c value. Pennant Day... 3 for \$1.00

Women's Cashmere Hose in oxford and black with gray heel and toe in black and plain knit; 25c value. Pennant Day... 3 Pairs for 50c

Children's Cashmere Hose in black with gray heel and toe, sizes 4 to 6, also infants' cashmere hose in black, white and tan in small sizes; 25c value. Pennant Day... 3 for 50c

KNIT UNDERWEAR

Women's Floor Lined Vests and Pants, vests with high neck, 10c sleeves, ankle length pants; 25c value. Pennant Day... 18c

Women's Sweaters

Women's Wool Sweaters, \$1.98 value. Pennant Day... \$1.00

Children's All Wool Sweaters; \$1.50 value. Pennant Day... \$2.00

WOMEN'S NECKWEAR DEPT.

A special lot including Collars and Vests and Collar and Cuff sets; regular value 25c. Pennant Day... 10c Each

Women's All Wool Scarfs in all newest shades; regular value \$1.50. Pennant Day... 89c

Embroidered Collar and Cuff sets in all styles; regular value 50c. Pennant Day... 25c

Ready-made Veils with fancy borders; regular value 75c. Pennant Day... 50c Each

BOYS' CLOTHING DEPT.

Boys' Bloomer Pants in blue and brown mixtures; regular value 29c. Pennant Day... 19c

Boys' All Wool Blue Serge Middy Suits, trimmed with white braid, pants are lined; regular value \$4.00. Pennant Day... \$1.98

Boys' Knickerbockers, woolen mixtures, dark shades; regular value 50c. Pennant Day... 38c

Boys' Balmain Overcoats, green, proof, Scotch tweeds, of rain, gray and brown; regular value \$5.00. Pennant Day... \$4.95

Boys' Norfolk Suits in blue serge, gray and brown mixtures; regular value \$3.00. Pennant Day... \$1.98

Boys' Russian Overcoats, blue, chinillas, dark brown tweeds and chevrons, half and full length; sizes 3 to 8; regular value \$3.00. Pennant Day... \$1.98

Boys' Rain Outfits, coat and hat, made of double texture cloth, tan and gray, sizes 6 to 16; regular value \$3.00. Pennant Day... \$1.98

HOUSE DRESS DEPT.

Long Flannelette Kimonos in good quality and pretty patterns; regular value \$1.00 and \$1.19. Pennant Day... 49c

Good Blanket Bath Robes, in sizes 36 to 44; regular value \$1.69. Pennant Day... 88c

House Dresses, gingham, chambray, percales and seersucker, in new makes, high neck and long new makes, all good patterns; regular values \$1.50 and \$1.69. Pennant Day... 85c

Blanket Bath Robes in blue, pink, gray, red and lavender; sizes 36 to 44; regular value \$2.98. Pennant Day... \$1.69

Apron Aprons in light and dark colors, open and closed back; regular value 19c. Pennant Day... 13c

Elastic Belt Aprons in light and dark colors, closed in the back, suitable to wear as a house dress; regular value 60c. Pennant Day... 35c

Kangaroo and Elastic Belt Aprons in new patterns, a good lot of chambray and percales; regular value 25c. Pennant Day 21c

Short Flannelette Kimonos, all good colors; regular value 75c. Pennant Day... 21c

White Tea Aprons with one button on the pocket; regular value 25c. Pennant Day... 10c

Fancy White Tea Aprons in holiday dress; regular value 60c. Pennant Day... 40c

New Heavy Bomber Caps, all handsome colors and styles; regular value 60c. Pennant Day... 35c

Heavy Blanket Bath Robe Slippers, in all colors to match robe; regular value 20c. Pennant Day... 21c

CANDY DEPT.

Assorted Novelties; regular value 10c. Pennant Day... 5c

Sunshine Graham Crackers; 10c value. Pennant Day... 5c

Sunshine Zwieback; 10c value. Pennant Day... 5c

SODA FOUNTAIN

Try our Hot Chocolate with whipped cream, best in the city. Pennant Day... 5c

Pineapple College Ice; regular 10c size. Pennant Day... 5c

Strawberry College Ice; regular 10c size. Pennant Day... 5c

FURNITURE DEPT.

Leather Covered Foot Stools; 75c value. Pennant Day... 49c

Imitation Mahogany Card Tables with felt tops; \$2.00 value. Pennant Day... \$1.75

TOILET GOODS DEPT.

Misses' Hand Mirror in white only; 25c value. Pennant Day 11c

Dressing Combs in white only, coarse and course and fine, 25c and 32c values. Pennant Day 17c

SHAWLS

Women's Silk and Wool Shawls; 75c value. Pennant Day... 29c

Women's Silk and Wool Scarfs and Shawls; \$1.00 value. Pennant Day... 55c

SHOE DEPT.

Women's Button and Blucher Kinds in patent, gun metal, vic, kid and velour; \$1.50 value. Pennant Day... 98c

Women's New Bronze Button Boots, turned soles with leather laces; \$3.00 value. Pennant Day... \$1.95

Women's Goodie Glove Rubbers with extension heels in all sizes; 75c value. Pennant Day... 49c

Women's Boudoir Slippers in pink, blue and black soft kid with rosettes; \$1.00 value. Pennant Day... 73c

Women's Felt and Kid-skin Samplers, made with soft silk sole, all colors; 75c and \$1.00 values. Pennant Day... 49c

Women's Felt Juliette, fur trimmed, also Comfy Soft Comfortable Slippers in black, blue, pink, tan and lavender; \$1.00 and \$1.25 values. Pennant Day... 83c

Women's One and Two Strap Kid Slippers with low or medium heels; \$1.00 value. Pennant Day... 75c

Girls' Goodyear Welt Boots in gun metal and patent coll skin; \$2.50 value. Pennant Day \$1.65

Girls' Juliette and Comfy Slippers, fur and ribbed, trimmed in red, blue and black; \$1.00 value. Pennant Day... 57c

Girls' School Rubbers, all sizes in storm or low cut; 50c value. Pennant Day... 29c

BOYS' SHOES AND RUBBERS

Boys' Heavy Dull Rubber Boots, wool lined, sizes 3 to 7; \$2.00 value. Pennant Day... \$1.29

Boys' Heavy School Shoes, made of kangaroo, blucher style, all sizes up to 5 1/2; \$1.50 value. Pennant Day... \$1.19

Boys' Heavy School Rubbers, sizes up to 6; 60c value. Pennant Day... 43c

LEATHER GOODS

Collar Bags, assorted colors, 25c value. Pennant Day... 17c

Women's Wrist Bags in black only, assorted linings, furnished with button and purse, 50c and 60c values. Pennant Day 33c

STATIONERY

Paper and Envelopes of good linen, 25c value. Pennant Day... 14c

Coin Holders and Vanity Boxes in gilt and gun metal finish, 25c and 50c values. Pennant Day 14c

XMAS CARDS

Xmas Cards, very handsome designs, very new, 5 and 10 cent values. Pennant Day, 2 for 5c

JEWELRY DEPT.

Half Pins in assorted colors including black, 10c value. Pennant Day... 5c Pair

Brooch Pins—Mostly Imported numbers, 25c and 50c value. Pennant Day... 11c

Cuff Links, all new and handsome designs, 35c and 39c values. Pennant Day... 17c

Sterling Silver Peacock Rings, all sizes, 25c and 50c values. Pennant Day... 11c

WANT DAY

AT SACRED HEART

Strong Mission Sermon
on Sin by Rev. Wm. J.
Stanton, O.M.I.

The Sacred Heart church was taxed to its full seating capacity last evening for the second night of the men's mission, and at the beginning of the services when all stood and sang a hymn of praise the sight was one of rare impressiveness.

After the congregational singing all joined in the recitation of the rosary, after which Rev. D. A. Sullivan, O.M.I., gave the instructions, taking as his subject "Confession." He told of the power bestowed upon the priest to forgive sins and urged all to frequent confession. He spoke of the triple alliance, the devil, the world and the flesh, he said, and came to the tribunal of penance. No matter if your sins are black as night, on sincere repentance, they can be cleansed, and you will not be given a sentence of condemnation, but one of everlasting happiness.

Rev. William J. Stanton, O.M.I., a powerful and eloquent preacher, gave the sermon. His subject was "Sin," his text being "The soul that sinneth, the same shall die." In opening, the speaker said it was not the intention of missionaries to terrify or frighten their hearers to be good, but that they had a duty to perform and it came to him to speak forcibly and fearlessly on his subject. He said, in part:

"The first act of which every mother was proud when her child was able to raise up its right hand and bless itself; later the child was taught to turn and to love its neighbor and to shun everything that would offend God. It was the duty and the delight of the mother to do everything in her power to protect and shield the child from all harm. She knew by experience that sin would mean sorrow.

"The child was sent to school to receive the necessary moral training, and was taught the fundamental principles of respect for authority, and during that period all were supremely happy. Later in life, when you grew to think that you knew more than the teacher who taught you, you fell away from these principles and teachings that were inculcated during those tender years and discarded God. Turned your back on your duty, and by so doing you became miserable and unhappy.

"You sinned against God; you were tempted and you did not have the power to resist that temptation. All have been tempted, and all shall continue to be tempted. All are open to the point of turning from Creator to creature. But the way to avoid these evils, to keep from falling before these temptations is to follow the example of Jesus Christ. He was similarly tempted by Satan, when after he had fasted for 40 days and 40 nights, Satan came to him and said, 'If you be the Son of God command that these stones be made bread.' While he was suffering from the long period of fasting, he did not convert stones into bread. He had the power to resist temptation.

"Those who say that they cannot resist temptation, that it is human nature to commit sins of the flesh, are disregarding the intelligence God has given them. They are insulting their mothers and sisters, they are insulting thousands of artists and nuns. They can be pure if they wish to be. Keep away from those who tempt you, and the

places where such temptations abide."

Fr. Stanton then spoke on the sin of presumption. He exhorted his audience not to presume too much, not to go on committing sin after sin until ashamed to appear before the tribunal of penance. He said all are likely to fall from the path, but the fall can be repaired if you are willing to make amends and promise to lead a better life. "When you are down, come up, have the fighting spirit and do not be a quitter."

The speaker then told of his experiences in visiting several prisons, and said that few could enter these places without crying for the poor unfortunate who are there, cut off from the world and isolated from their families. There they have time to think of their sins, to realize that they could keep away from the occasions of sin, but their temptation came too late. When asked why they are there, many will reply, "I presumed too much, I thought I could go on doing things others could not do. When I was young I deceived my mother, my schoolmates and later my business associates. I was about to give up this deception when I was caught, and here I am today an outcast."

Fr. Stanton then talked on the sin of intemperance, and he said that a man who drinks to excess cannot be congenial. A man who goes on day after day getting drunk and coming home abusing his wife and children, cannot claim to be a man. This sin is worse than the sin of impurity.

"If any man here is addicted to these sins," said the preacher, "let him come to the confessional and be cleansed and purified, because all are entitled to these graces of God. Then go out into the world and keep your will habitually and firmly. Avoid sin, keep away from the incentives of sin, come to church regularly, frequent the sacraments and remember my text, 'The soul that sinneth, the same shall die.'"

Services were brought to a close with benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, Rev. Fr. Gallagher, O.M.I., officiating.

ON NATIONAL DEFENSE

SEN. GALLINGER AND REP. MANN, G.O.P. LEADERS, TO VISIT PRESIDENT WILSON

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Senator Gallinger and Representative Mann, republican leaders, the senate and house, will see President Wilson tomorrow and Thursday respectively, to discuss the administration's national defense plans. The president expects to point out to them that he believes national defense should not be made a partisan matter.

AMUSEMENT NOTES

LOWELL OPERA HOUSE

"A Pair of Sixes," this week's offering of the Siles-Emerison players at the Lowell Opera House, is one of the most entertaining and best comedy productions that has been presented by a stock company in this city in years. Heralded as "The Biggest Laugh Ever," the show is really funny and from beginning to end is full of laughable situations. The farce made an instant hit with a large audience last evening, the breezy conversation keeping those present in a roar of laughter throughout.

"A Pair of Sixes," relates a story somewhat out of the ordinary. It is centered around George R. Nettleton and Dr. Boggs Johns, manufacturers of a digestive pill, who are engaged in a business and pleasure hours in quarreling about their respective claims of being responsible for the success of the thriving business. They are both right, but can't agree and both finally decide to break the partnership. They arise over the details of the business. The lawyer becomes disgusted and finally suggests that the dissolution be made in the form of a will. The doctor, who holds the losing hand, is withdrawn from the firm and serve the other in any way he may designate. As a result of this, made in either man breaks the promise made in a round of humorous incidents Nettleton wins on a pair of sixes his partner having nothing but a "four straight."

Nettleton chooses to have Johns serve as butler in the Nettleton home and Johns, in turn, at the least, is a man who holds the losing hand, is withdrawn from the firm and serve the other in any way he may designate. As a result of this, made in either man breaks the promise made in a round of humorous incidents Nettleton wins on a pair of sixes his partner having nothing but a "four straight."

The roles of George R. Nettleton and Dr. Boggs Johns are exceptionally well presented by Homer Barton and Joe Graham, the latter already having proved himself a favorite in several parts. Their actions during the complication of their partnership provide food for laughter whenever on the stage. Miss Ann O'Way, always pleasing, is seen in the part of Johns' sweetheart, Miss Florence Cole, and her interpretation is worthy of especial praise. Miss O'Way's appearance is also charming. As Mrs. Nettleton, Miss Gertrude Shirley is excellent. Miss Dorel Goodman is pleasing as Sally Parker, the gleaming stenographer of the firm of Nettleton and Johns. Miss Gertrude Faust, a new member of the company secured special notice for this week, was favorably received. The other members of the cast are good.

The presentation of "A Pair of Sixes" is made under the direction of Frank Wright, who has carefully arranged all details. The stage settings are exceptionally good and everything is handled with the utmost care. Lovers of good comedy will have an opportunity to see "A Pair of Sixes" any afternoon or evening this week.

B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE

The headliner at the B. F. Keith theatre this week is without contradiction the "Indian Leopard" act, which is booked as the most distinguished animal act in the world, and according to the many who witnessed the act at yesterday's performance, the booking is not at all exaggerated. The wildcats, as they may be called, are the property of Dolores Vallecita, a charming young woman, who has such power over them that her loss is sufficient to make one crouch in the corner. The act is sketched in a mammoth

Lowell's Leading Theatre

ALL THIS WEEK

Willard Simms & Co.
In That Funny Wall Paper Screen
"Flinder's Furnished Flat"

The Popular Comedian and Songster
WILL MORRISSEY

And
DOLLY HACKETT
From the Movies
In Original Songs and Satire

DRAWEE, FRISCO & HAMBO
In Their Funny Sketch
"FUN IN A HOTTENTOT HOTEL"

MCCORMACK & WALLACE
In Their Ventriloquist Novelty
"The Theatrical Agent"



ABOVE ARE FEW OF THE WONDERFUL COAT VALUES IN THIS SALE AT \$12.50

TOMORROW Most Extraordinary Sale

WE WILL BEGIN A 600 Women's and Misses' WINTER COATS \$12.50

The biggest and best sale of the season. A wonderful purchase of the entire stock from the biggest and best coat makers in New York. Our purchase price enables us to offer these coats at practically half and less than half regular prices. Actual value of every coat is \$20 to \$27.50.

More than half of these coats are cut in this season's latest models and trimmed throughout with beautiful satin and peau de cygne.

SALE BEGINS PROMPTLY AT 9 A. M. WEDNESDAY

PLAN TO SHOP EARLY—IT IS TO YOUR ADVANTAGE

The Various Fur Trimmings Are

RACCOON,
OPOSSUM,
BEAVER,
HUDSON SEAL,
NATURAL SKUNK

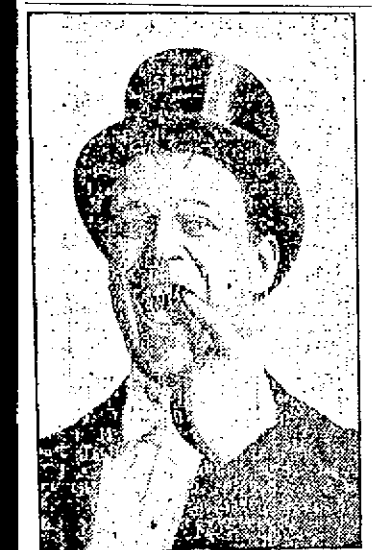
Sizes 14 to 18 and 36 to 46.

Broadcloth, Poplin, Corduroy, Cheviots, Mixtures, Fur Fabric Cloths and Plushes.

Cherry & Webb

New York Cloak and Suit Co.

12-18 JOHN STREET



HA! HA! HA!

"It Didn't Hurt a Bit"

Positive Painless Extraction
Free When Work Is Done

Dr. H. LAURIN

The New York Surgeon Dentist

Open Sundays from 9 a. m. to 12 m. Week days from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Tel. 4253. Opp. Owl Theatre
253 CENTRAL STREET.

B. F. KEITH'S

The Most Distinguished Animal Act in the World.

Dolores Vallecita

And Her Dignified Group of Performing

INDIAN LEOPARDS

ROYALTY'S FAVORITE

ROXY LA ROCCA

Something New in Vaudeville

THOSE SOUTHERN BABIES.

VIRGINIA GREY

& TONY KLUMKER

age where the spotted creatures have ample opportunity to display themselves, for they do not always oppose their mistress. The leopards have been relieved of their claws, and this was a wise move, for occasionally one strikes with its paws. The animals have also a bad habit of going for each other, and their mistress is kept very busy in keeping peace, but she is there with the goods and a snap of her whip is enough to convince her pets that she means business.

The wildcats are put through a lot of interesting and amusing stunts, and the act closes with Madame Vallecita at the piano, while the company furnish harmony from specially arranged bells. This act alone, according to many, is worth the price of admission.

The bill opens with a juggling act, entitled "Fun at the Tropic Hotel," and starred by Deane Presco. Hubbard. This sketch consists of juggling mixed with considerable comedy and is sure to please everybody.

Then comes Virginia Grey and Tom Klumker, who sing, talk and dance in a

Famous Beauty Tells
Hair Curling Secrets

"I cannot too strongly condemn the use of the hot curling-iron," says Rita Moya. "It means death to the hair eventually. Moreover it is entirely unnecessary. The hair can be made beautifully wavy and curly to any extent and in any form desired, merely by using such a simple thing as pure salmerine. This perfectly harmless liquid should be applied to the hair with a clean tooth brush at night. In the morning you will find that a very beautiful natural wave and curliness has resulted, and the effect will last a considerable time."

"In the Absence of Susan"
BENEFIT Y. P. S. C. E.
First Congregational Church
Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1915, 8 P. M.
ADMISSION 20 CENTS
Music, Mystic Orchestra

CHRISTMAS SALE

By the Women's Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A.
IN Y. M. C. A. HALL
DECEMBER 8th and 9th
Afternoon and Evening
ADMISSION 10 CENTS
Wednesday afternoon an entertainment for the children from 4.30 to 5 p. m. Children admitted free accompanied by adult.
Supper and Entertainment Both Evening.
Doors Open at 3 P. M.

WAR EXPERIENCES
Recited by Old French Popular Songs
LA BARONNE HEARD, of Paris
(Frances Wilson Heard)
COLOMB HALL
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1915
7.35 P. M.
TICKETS 50 CENTS
Sold at the door, telephone 1101, Mrs. J. Henry Boardman.

Very eccentric manner. The pair are very jovial and they keep their audience in constant laughter.

Hugh McCormack and Grace Wallace form a pair of ventriloquists rarely seen on the American stage. Their sketch is entitled "The Theatrical Agent," and is worth seeing. The act is more or less funny and appeals to both children and adults.

Roxy La Rocca, an Italian harpist, is in a class by himself with his rich music and captivating ways. He plays opera and popular selections, and the instrument he uses was presented him by King Emmanuel of Italy, who recognized in the young musician an artist of rare ability. Roxy has a way of his own of appealing to his listeners and at last evening's performance, while executing his popular selections, he coaxed a little and soon he had all who are able to whistle taking a try at it and following his rich music. The young man played an overture, "Poet and Peasant," and this was greeted with prolonged applause. Roxy is now a favorite in Lowell and (or the remainder of the week he will prove a big drawing card.

"Flinder's Furnished Flat," such is the title of a one-act comedy sketch produced by Willard Simms & Co. This is better known as the "Wall Paper act," and despite the fact that it is not new to the Lowell public, it is always well received. Flinder undertakes to paper the wall of his flat, for he believes the regular man in the business are overcharging him, and unfortunately, while a little excited, he goes into the flat of a young woman and in a few moments does things up brown. Three or four gallons of paste are spread over the carpets and furniture, and Flinder attempts to do his work. The series of falls and tumbles which follow are very amusing. The act closes with a bit of light opera just over the footlights.

Will Morrissey, booked as the popular comedian and songster, and Dolly Hackett, who is just from the movies, present a very interesting and novel act. This is the pair's first appearance here and, if one is to judge by the reception they received last evening, they will return again. Mr. Morrissey and Miss Hackett get away from the usual act for two persons and accordingly they present burlesque motion pictures. They also dance and sing, and prove very entertaining.

The Hearst-Sells News Editorial holds new views, including a number of official Russian war films taken on the Caucasus front. This evening the same bill will be presented in conjunction with the Elks' minstrel show.

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Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1915, 8 P. M.
ADMISSION 20 CENTS
Music, Mystic Orchestra

ALL LOWELL IS TALKING ABOUT THIS GREAT PLAY

Packed Houses Greet Emerson Players in
A PAIR of SIXES
New York and Boston Went Wild Over This Play.

HOMER BARTON
AND O'DAY
And All the Favorites

MERRIMACK SQUARE THEATRE.

The charming star, Lois Meredith, appeared to splendid advantage in the principal role of "Help Wanted" at the Merrimack Square Theatre yesterday afternoon, and delighted with her clever impersonations the many patrons of this popular theatre, who watched with keen interest this five-act Paramount picture. The play is a thrilling one, telling the story of the struggle of two men engaged in the same business for the same girl, the result of this clash of desires is the expulsion of the younger man from the firm, but is recalled when the elder partner regrets his hasty action. The play is full of many gripping scenes. Lois Meredith appears as the girl who is so much sought after and acquires herself in this difficult role in a most capable and praiseworthy manner. The entire company acting in this gripping feature is strong and make a telling effect upon the audience. As the theatre has been leased tonight for the presentation of "Fl-F," this feature picture will be shown this afternoon and tomorrow afternoon and evening. The absorbing episode of "Scot of the Navy" will also be shown at the performance, the time of which has just been stated. The other pleasing numbers on the program for the first half of this week will also be included.

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New York and Boston Went Wild Over This Play.

HOMER BARTON
AND O'DAY
And All the Favorites

OWL THEATRE

The gifted dramatic stars, Lionel Barrymore and Irene Hawley, will be seen at the Owl theatre this afternoon and evening in the great five-part Metro feature film, "A Yellow Streak." This picture tells the powerful story of the regeneration of a man and girl, both of whom had been caught in the whirlpool of the underworld, and it is brimming over with heart interest. Many other excellent films will also be presented.

JEWEL THEATRE
Two fine features will be shown on the Wednesday and Thursday program at the Jewel. Crane Wilbur will be seen in the great three-act play, "The Protest," and Warren Kerrigan in the second two-act episode, "Terence O'Rourke's Romance." Both these actors

count a great number of friends, and they are cast in admirable plays in these two productions. Wilbur is especially good in "The Protest," a play of modern life, produced in a vivid and realistic manner. Tonight the amateurs will be seen in their weekly frolic on the Jewel stage—this means lots of fun for everybody in the audience. For those who are tired of too much sameness on a program, we would advise a visit at the Jewel, where select short films are shown on every program.

LECTURE ON HEALTH
By request, Mr. J. H. P. Brown, M.T., of Boston, will repeat his recent lecture on Health, Strength and Beauty, in Room 210, Hildreth building, on Thursday, Dec. 8th, at 3 p. m. He will supplement it with Signs of Disease as shown in the face, hands and actions.

Y. M. C. A.
STAR COURSE
AT THE
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
Pilgrim Girls' Orchestra
Miss Althea Clark, Reader
Wednesday, Dec. 8, 8 P. M.
ADMISSION 50c
Conc. Tickets 80c and \$1.25.

Merrimack Sq. Theatre

This Afternoon, Tomorrow Afternoon and Evening.
HELP WANTED
Five Act Paramount, Featuring
LOIS MEREDITH

"Neal of the Navy"
OTHER PICTURES

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HELP WANTED
Five Act Paramount, Featuring
LOIS MEREDITH

JEWEL

"The Theatre of Good Things"
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY
Crane Wilbur
In the Wonderful Three-Reel Master-Picture
"THE PROTEST"
Also WARREN KERRIGAN in the Second Episode of "TERENCE O'ROURKE'S ROMANCES."

PRICES 50c, 10c

OWI THEATRE
TODAY
Lionel Barrymore and Irene Hawley in "A YELLOW STREAK" Five Parts. Many Others. Usual Prices.

EVERYBODY IN LOWELL WILL WANT TO SEE THIS COLLOSSAL HIT.
Be Sure to Order Seats Early for This Attraction.

A PAIR of SIXES

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor

SUN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER MONTH

BLUFFING THE VOTERS AGAIN

That Mayor Murphy broke his promise not to run for a second term is of slight importance compared to his failure to fulfill the other promises he made to the people as a means of securing their support.

Our neighbor of the Courier-Citizen flouts the idea that any importance should be attached to the fact that Mayor Murphy did break his promise not to run again as he also broke his promise to support the French-American candidate, whoever he might be this fall.

Well, to attach the least possible significance to it, not even the Courier-Citizen editor can deny that it was a political trick to secure election by deceiving at least a very considerable portion of the electorate who would otherwise have voted for Mr. O'Donnell.

That in the estimation of Mayor Murphy and his journalistic backers was a wholly honorable proceeding; but the voters do not think so; and their view of such matters was reflected in their vote at the polls in the primaries when out of a total vote of 13,266 for mayoralty candidates, precisely 9,689 voted to retire Mayor Murphy and in favor of other candidates. Of course it may be said that in spite of this fact, the mayor led Mr. O'Donnell by two votes; but this does not alter the significance of the primary vote as to repudiation of Mayor Murphy. It merely shows that the voters were not united on their choice of a man to succeed him; but it shows also that they lean with striking predominance to Mr. O'Donnell.

We take exception utterly and entirely to the statement of the Courier-Citizen that "the public has been practically unanimous in holding that Mayor Murphy has been a mighty good mayor by every standard." That statement is pure assumption which is the only material basis on which any such claim can be supported. Our neighbor must assume that the people like to be humbugged since it puts forward any such indefensible statement.

Mayor Murphy's violation of his promise not to seek a second term concerns a particular portion of the electorate who favored another candidate and who were thus deceived by a piece of political trickery of which any honorable man would be ashamed and which no honorable man can defend.

But Mayor Murphy in his first campaign made other promises on which he turned his back as signally as on that made to the French-American citizens. He promised an economic administration and instead he gave the city the highest tax rate in its history with very little to show in the line of permanent improvements.

For business bungling, and absolute incapacity to handle any large problem in a businesslike manner, the present administration, and Mayor Murphy in particular, have shown the most flagrant and floundering incapacity. The people have seen the executive ability shown by Mr. O'Donnell when in office, in the building of the comfort station, the big barn at the city farm, the health department stable and two cement bridges. Before leaving office he had practically complied with the law requiring an isolation hospital; but in spite of the ideal site selected the present administration reversed the action taken and after two years of voting and rescinding, it has only succeeded in securing a hospital site the price of which remains to be fixed by the courts. The bungling on the Pawtucket bridge, the new high school, and practically every problem of importance touched, may be cited as further and undeniable proofs of incapacity.

In the absence of any public improvement that would redound in the slightest degree to the credit of Mayor Murphy, he and his friends take refuge, as it were, in the police department where there has been more political connivance and blurring in the past two years than perhaps at any other time in its history.

It is almost entirely upon the performance of the police department that Mayor Murphy lays claim to reelection over Mr. O'Donnell. And what has this department achieved in these two years? It has attained the distinction of permitting two most cruel and wilful murders, evidently committed for robbery, to pass into the category of unsolved mysteries. The murderers are still at large with the safe blowers, the men who attacked defenseless women on the public streets and other criminals who might have been captured had not the department been so preoccupied with politics that many of them had little time to attend to business.

But we grant that the department did round up a number of crap shooters and Chinamen together with men who were playing cards in coffee houses; and so deeply were the police sleuths engrossed in hunting up these culprits that they had no time to go after the big game, and consequently "the professionals" have been unmolested. The claim that there has been any improvement in the enforcement of the liquor laws is recognized as the most transparent pretence.

But there is one feature of the

mayorally campaign that is sufficient to arouse the indignation of any decent man. It is the descent of the Murphy supporters to blackguardism in the attempt to besmirch the character of Hon. James E. O'Donnell by associating him with gamblers and law-breakers despite the fact that in private life and official probity he can defy criticism. It would appear that Mayor Murphy is out to trick the voters again by a campaign of false promises, lies and vilification. What he does not care to say himself personally his newspaper friends are apparently willing to say for him; and some of the things they have already said against Mr. O'Donnell simply show the mendacity and desperation of the authors.

If elected, Mr. O'Donnell's first duty will be to provide a contagious disease hospital, to build a new high school of which the city may well feel proud; then to build a new bridge at Pawtucket Falls, and to see that in all these undertakings Lowell contractors will not be ignored. Sensible people are tired of municipal bungling, they want a man for mayor who has the executive ability, the tact and judgment to conduct the city's business in a business-like manner so that public needs will be promptly and properly met and so that we may no longer see the city's funds squandered without tangible results.

PRES. WILSON'S MESSAGE

There is a marked departure in the third annual address of President Wilson to congress as compared with the two preceding. The same condensation, lucidity of expression, eloquence and clearness of vision are to be found as were found in the others, but the whole tone of this message is different from that of the others. For the first time in such a message, President Wilson speaks less of principles than of the way in which he will work for the application of principles by supporting timely bills in this session of congress. The great idealism that was so characteristic of his public addresses is still in evidence but it is held secondary to the practical demands of a critical time. It is a time for prompt action instead of stirring oratory, and President Wilson has risen to the occasion. Here and there are inspiring touches of the old spirit, but taken all in all the message is a surprisingly practical exposition of the needs of the time with a clear and open review of the measures that President Wilson will strive to have adopted by congress in the next few months. From first to last it is a proof of President Wilson's ability to meet new conditions intelligently, courageously and in a spirit of courageous determination to see through what he considers best for the country.

The keynote of the entire address is the necessity for preparedness, not merely military preparedness but economic and social preparedness to meet the new obligations imposed on us by the war. Many of the most practical recommendations have to do with plans for strengthening our national defenses. These include the army and navy plans published by Secretaries Garrison and Daniels, legislation for a government owned merchant marine, bills for the regulation of the Philippines and Porto Rico, rural credit laws, a bill for conservation, federal aid to vocational education and the creation of a commission to inquire into our transportation conditions. Scarcely one of these interests but has a direct or indirect reference to our national defense, and many of them are survivals of the last session.

One of the most pointed paragraphs of the address has to do with the very vital question of foreign plots. He referred more specifically to those so-called Americans who while professing American citizenship have striven to arouse sympathy for a foreign cause by unlawful means or who have actually worked against the integrity and prosperity of this country to advance the cause of a foreign power. Referring to these plotters "who have poured the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of our national life" and to their works, President Wilson said: "Such creatures of passion, disloyalty and anarchy must be crushed out. They are not many but they are infinitely malignant and the hand of our power should close over them at once."

Just as pointed was his reference to the need for creating a government-owned merchant marine. After declaring that private capital must ultimately back American shipping, the president came out most strongly for the building or purchasing of ships by the government. "It is a question of independence," he declared. "If other nations go to war or seek to hamper each other's commerce, our merchants, it seems, are at their mercy, to do with as they please. . . . Such a situation is not to be endured. It is of capital importance not only that the United States should be its own carrier on the seas and enjoy the independence which only an adequate merchant marine would give it, but also that the American hemisphere as a whole should enjoy a like independence and self-sufficiency, if it is not to be drawn into the tangle of European affairs."

The most ideal note throughout, many times referred to, is the growth of Pan-Americanism to which the administration has contributed so notably. This picture of the western hemisphere striving to work out its problems of peace and brotherhood openly before the world is surely an inspiring picture when compared with the present activities of European governments. The message is a reminder that we ought to be thankful that at this terrible time we have at the helm of the ship of state President Woodrow Wilson whose latest message strengthens the confidence of the country in his patriotic statesmanship and his adherence to the best traditions of these United States.

ROUNDING THEM UP

Officials of the United States government are said to be of the opinion that a death blow has been dealt to the German and Austrian plots in this country by the conviction of Dr. Buenz, the request for the recall of Capt. Boy-Ed and von Papen and the arrest of others accused of plotting against American life and property. It is to be assumed that such optimism is well grounded and that, therefore, the direction of the foreign agents was in the hands of a few individuals. A little time ought to suffice to show whether the conspiracies are silenced, and if they are, it will be a triumph for the United States government—though a little belated. If the plots against ships, munition plants, etc., should continue, the rounding up process must likewise continue, and especial care must be taken to reach those who have the task of distributing the funds. Court revelations and the confessions of implicated plotters thus far have shown that even the most fervid Teutonic patriotism for things Teutonic has an intensely practical side. When the official who distributes the money is caught and convicted or sent to



The Chesterfield

(The overcoat of a gentleman)

The overcoat that has dignity and character, that is "good form," always in style no matter what may be the vagaries of fashion.

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is knee length with a fairly full back that drapes gracefully, has fly front and velvet or cloth collar as preferred. The materials are fine coatings, meltons and kerseys, in black, dark oxford and gray, lined with princess serge, worsted or pure dye silk—made for us of special fabrics or made by Rogers, Peet & Co.

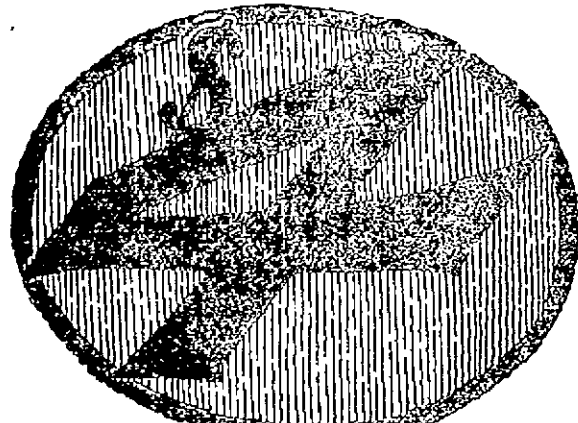
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is but one of the many models in overcoats that we display. There are Box Overcoats, double and single breast, Form-fitting Overcoats and Motor Coats. Everything that's new and correct.

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166 CENTRAL STREET.



WEEK

THIS IS NATIONAL WALK-OVER FOUR DOLLAR WEEK

Some folks think that a shoe with such a reputation as Walk-Overs enjoy must sell for at least \$5.00. This week we are featuring the popular priced grade of Walk-Overs. We want everyone to know that they can enjoy the Walk-Over Style, Comfort and Durability that has made them famous at \$4.00.

WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
WALTER CLARKSON
54 CENTRAL STREET.

where he belongs, the plots against things American will of themselves fall to pieces.

PLANS, ONLY PLANS

We nearly have a planning board that nearly does things—a planning board that we cannot blame if it does not fulfill its purposes. Occasionally its members meet and talk some things over; they voice some good ideas; they make excellent suggestions. Yet, the average man judges by results and the planning board cannot produce results for it has neither money nor genuine authority. It merely calls the attention of the city departments to certain good things, but city departments do not, as a rule, take kindly to suggestions and ours are no exception. The ideal of a city planning board is very fine, but as constituted in Lowell, it is an empty shell. We have lots of room for

its activities, but we have a planning board that plans without ever getting beyond the planning stage.

REVISION OF TREATIES

MUST COME AFTER WAR, SAYS JOHN BASSETT MOORE AT TRADE CONFERENCE

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Revision of treaties between the United States and the European belligerents after the war, the establishment in America of a credit system for foreign buyers, and the popularization of foreign investments throughout this country were suggested today by speakers at the International Trade conference. The conference is held under the auspices of the National Association of Manufacturers.

John Bassett Moore, formerly counsel of the state department, said it is probable that after the war the

United States will find it necessary to revise or supplement its commercial treaties with belligerent European nations.

Co-operation of American business and financial interests in establishing a credit system for foreign buyers was advocated by V. Gonzales, banking adviser of the National Association of Manufacturers.

J. Santilano of the Guaranty Trust Co. of this city said that to stimulate trade and hold it the people of the United States must make prudent investments in foreign countries.

SET FIRE TO CLOTHES LINE
Some mischievous person, it is reported, set fire to a clothes line in the rear of a house at 570 Gorham street

belonging to D. Murphy about 5.4 o'clock this morning. The blaze raged along the clothes line and was discovered by a resident of the vicinity who telephoned to the fire department. Engine 1 responded and quickly extinguished the blaze.

Princess Henry, of Battenberg, governess of the Isle of Wight, is the only British woman ruler.

Rats and Mice

are a source of annoyance in every household. Why not get rid of them. Use our Traps and see how many you can catch. One customer caught eleven mice in four days, and has not been bothered since.

Mouse Traps, . . . 2 for 5c
Rat Traps, each, . . . 10c
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Adams Hardware
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SACRIFICE PRICES
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121 MERRIMACK STREET

Lowell

In a Nutshell

If you want to

"Buy in Lowell"

Consult the Business
Classifications and
Cards in the

City Directory

WHY "ANURIC"

Is An Insurance Against Sudden Death!
Sufferers from Backache, Rheumatism and Kidney Trouble.

Before an Insurance Company will take a risk on your life the examining physician will test the urine and report whether you are a good risk. When your kidneys get sluggish and drag you suffer from backache, sick headache, dizzy spells, or the twinges and pains of lumbago, rheumatism and gout. The urine is often cloudy, full of sediment; channels often get sore and sleep is disturbed two or three times a night. This is the time you should consult some physician of wide experience—such as Dr. Pierce of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. Send him 10 cents for sample package of his new discovery—"Anuric." Write him your symptoms and send a sample of urine for test. Experience has taught Dr. Pierce that "Anuric" is the most powerful agent

in dissolving uric acid, as hot water melts sugar, besides being absolutely harmless and is endowed with other properties, for it preserves the kidneys in a healthy condition by thoroughly cleansing them. Being so efficacious in clearing the system, it cleans the heart valves of any sandy substances which may clog them and checks the degeneration of the blood vessels, as well as regulating blood pressure. "Anuric" is a regular insurance and life-saver for all big meat eaters and those who deposit lime salts in their joints. Ask the druggist for "Anuric" put up by Dr. Pierce, in 50-cent packages.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets for the Liver and Bowels have been favorably known for nearly 50 years.—Adv.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE

Chief Executive Details His Plans For National Preparedness—Disloyalty at Home Denounced—Urgent Need of Our Own Ships.

FOLLOWING is the message of President Wilson delivered at a joint session of the senate and house at the beginning of the Sixty-fourth congress:

Gentlemen of the Congress—Since I last had the privilege of addressing you on the state of the Union the war of nations on the other side of the sea, which had then only begun to disclose its portentous proportions, has extended its threatening and sinister scope until it has swept within its flame some portion of every quarter of the globe, not excepting our own hemisphere, has altered the whole face of international affairs, and now presents a prospect of reorganization and reconstruction such as statesmen and peoples have never been called upon to attempt before.

Stolidly Neutral.

We have stood apart, stolidly neutral. It was our manifest duty to do so. Not only did we have no part or interest in the policies which seem to have brought the conflict on; it was necessary, if a universal catastrophe was to be avoided, that a limit should be set to the sweep of destructive war, and that some part of the great family of nations should keep the processes of peace alive, if only to prevent collective economic ruin and the breakdown throughout the world of the industries by which its populations are fed and sustained. It was manifestly the duty of the self-governed nations of this hemisphere to redress, if possible, the balance of economic loss and confusion in the other, if they could do nothing more. In the day of readjustment and recuperation we earnestly hope and believe that they can be of infinite service.

In this neutrality, to which they were hidden not only by their separate life and their habitual detachment from the politics of Europe, but also by a clear perception of international duty, the states of America have become conscious of a new and more vital community of interest and moral partnership in affairs, more clearly conscious of the many common sympathies and interests and duties which bind them stand together.

There was a time in the early days of our own great nation and of the republics fighting their way to independence in Central and South America when the government of the United States looked upon itself as in some sort the guardian of the republics to the south of her as against any encroachments or efforts at political control from the other side of the water; felt it its duty to play the part even without invitation from them, and I think that we can claim that the task was undertaken with a true and disinterested enthusiasm for the freedom of the Americas and the unmoored self-government of her independent peoples. But it was always difficult to maintain such a role without offense to the pride of the peoples whose freedom of action we sought to protect and without provoking serious misconceptions of our motives, and every thoughtful man of affairs must welcome the altered circumstances of the new day in whose light we now stand, when there is no claim of guardianship or thought of wards, but instead a full and honorable association as of partners between ourselves and our neighbors in the interest of all America, north and south. Our concern for the independence and prosperity of the states of Central and South America is not altered. We retain unabated the spirit that has inspired us throughout the whole life of our government and which was so frankly put into words by President Monroe. We still mean always to make a common cause of national independence and of political liberty in America. But that purpose is now better understood so far as it concerns ourselves. It is known to be a selfish purpose. It is known to have in it no thought of taking advantage of any government in this hemisphere or playing its political fortunes for our own benefit. All the governments of America stand, so far as we are concerned, upon a footing of genuine equality and unquestioned independence.

Put to the Test in Mexico.

We have been put to the test in the case of Mexico, and we have stood the test. Whether we have benefited Mexico by the course we have pursued remains to be seen. Her fortunes are in her own hands. But we have at least proved that we will not take advantage of her in her distress and undertake to impose upon her an order and government of our own choosing. Liberty is often a fierce and intractable thing, to which no bounds can be set and to which no bounds of a few men's choosing ought ever to be set. Every American who has drunk at the true fountains of principle and tradition must subscribe without reservation to the high doctrine of the Virginia bill of rights, which in the great days in which our government was set up was everywhere among us accepted as the creed of free men. That doctrine is, "That government is or ought to be instituted for the common benefit, protection and security of the people, nation or community;" that "of all the various modes and forms of government, that is the best which is capable of producing the greatest de-

gree of happiness and safety and is most effectually secured against the danger of maladministration, and that when any government shall be found inadequate or contrary to these purposes a majority of the community hath an indubitable, inalienable and indefeasible right to reform, alter or abolish it in such manner as shall be judged most conducive to the public weal." We have unhesitatingly applied that heroic principle to the case of Mexico and now hopefully await the rebirth of the troubled republic, which had so much of which to purge itself and so little sympathy from any outside quarter in the radical but necessary process. We will not and cannot coerce her, and our course with regard to her ought to be sufficient proof to all America that we seek no political suzerainty or selfish control.

The moral is that the states of America are not hostile rivals, but co-operating friends, and that their growing sense of community of interest, alike in matters political and in matters economic, is likely to give them a new significance as factors in international affairs and in the political history of the world. It presents them as in a very deep and true sense a unit in world affairs, spiritual partners, standing together because thinking together, quick with common sympathies and common ideals. Separated they are subject to all the gross errors of the confused politics of a world of hostile rivalries; united in spirit and purpose they cannot be disappointed of their peaceful destiny.

None of the Spirit of Empire.

This is pan-Americanism. It has none of the spirit of empire in it. It is the embodiment, the effectual embodiment, of the spirit of law and independence and liberty and mutual service.

A very notable body of men recently met in the city of Washington, at the invitation and as the guests of this government, whose deliberations are likely to be looked back to as marking a memorable turning point in the history of America. They were representative spokesmen of the several independent states of this hemisphere and were assembled to discuss the financial and commercial relations of the republics of the two continents which nature and political fortune have so intimately linked together. I earnestly recommend to your perusal the reports of their proceedings and of the actions of their committees. You will get from them, I think, a fresh conception of the ease and intelligence and advantage with which Americans of both continents may draw together in practical co-operation and of what the material foundations of this hopeful partnership of interest must consist of how we should build them and of how necessary it is that we should hasten their building.

There is, I venture to point out, an especial significance just now attaching to this whole matter of drawing the Americas together in bonds of honorable partnership and mutual advantage because of the economic readjustments which the world must inevitably witness within the next generation, when peace shall have at last resumed its healthful tasks. In the performance of these tasks I believe the Americans to be destined to play their parts together. I am interested to fix your attention on this prospect now because unless you take it within your view and permit the full significance of it to command your thought I cannot find the right light in which to set forth the particular matter that lies at the very front of my whole thought as I address you today. I mean national defense.

No one who really comprehends the spirit of the great people for whom we are appointed to speak can fail to perceive that their passion is for peace, their genius best displayed in the practice of the arts of peace. Great democracies are not belligerent. They do not seek or desire war. Their thought is of individual liberty and of the free labor that supports life and the uncensored thought that quickens it. Conquest and dominion are not in our reckoning or agreeable to our principles. But just because we demand unmolested development and the undisturbed government of our own lives upon our own principles of right and liberty, we resent, from whatever quarter it may come, the aggression we ourselves will not practice. We insist upon security in prosecuting our self-chosen lines of national development. We do more than that. We demand it also for others. We do not confine our enthusiasm for individual liberty and free national development to the incidents and movements of affairs which affect only ourselves. We feel it wherever there is a people that tries to walk in these difficult paths of independence and right. From the first we have made common cause with all partisans of liberty on this side the sea and have deemed it as important that our neighbors should be free from all outside domination as that we ourselves should be free from all such domination as a whole for the uses of independent nations and political freedom.

Out of such thoughts grow all our policies. We regard war merely as a means of asserting the rights of a people against aggression. And we are

as fiercely jealous of coercive or dictatorial power within our own nation as of aggression from without. We will not maintain a standing army except for uses which are as necessary in times of peace as in times of war, and we shall always see to it that our military peace establishment is no larger than is actually and continuously needed for the uses of days in which no enemies move against us. But we do believe in a body of free citizens ready and sufficient to take care of themselves and of the governments which they have set up to serve them. In our constitutions themselves we have commanded that "the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed," and our confidence has been that our safety in times of danger would lie in the rising of the nation to take care of itself, as the farmers rose at Lexington.

War Disciplined Might.

But war has never been a mere matter of men and guns. It is a thing of disciplined might. If our citizens are ever to fight effectively upon a sudden summons, they must know how modern fighting is done, and what to do when the summons comes to render themselves immediately available and immediately effective. And the government must be their servant in this matter, must supply them with the training they need to take care of themselves and of it. The military arm of their government, which they will not allow to direct them, they may properly use to serve them and make their independence secure, and not their own independence merely, but the rights also of those with whom they have made common cause, should they also be put in jeopardy. They must be fitted to play the great role in the world, and particularly in this hemisphere, for which they are qualified by principle and by chastened ambition to play.

It is with these ideals in mind that the plans of the department of war for more adequate national defense were conceived which will be laid before you, and which I urge you to sanction and put into effect as soon as they can be properly scrutinized and discussed. They seem to me the essential first steps, and they seem to me for the present sufficient.

They contemplate an increase of the standing force of the regular army from its present strength of 5,023 officers and 102,981 enlisted men of all services to a strength of 7,136 officers and 134,707 enlisted men, or 141,843 all told, all services, rank and file, by the addition of fifty-two companies of coast artillery, fifteen companies of engineers, ten regiments of infantry, four regiments of field artillery and four aero squadrons, besides 750 officers required for a great variety of extra service, especially the all important duty of training the citizen force of which I shall presently speak, 792 non-commissioned officers for service in drill, recruiting and the like and the necessary quota of enlisted men for the quartermaster corps, the hospital corps, the ordnance department and other similar auxiliary services. These are the additions necessary to render the army adequate for its present duties, duties which it has to perform not only upon our own continental coasts and borders and at our interior army posts, but also in the Philippines, in the Hawaiian Islands, at the isthmus and in Porto Rico.

By way of making the country ready to assert some part of its real power promptly and upon a larger scale should occasion arise the plan also contemplates supplementing the army by a force of 400,000 disciplined citizens, raised in increments of 133,000 a year throughout a period of three years. This it is proposed to do by a process of enlistment under which the serviceable men of the country would be asked to bind themselves to serve with the colors for purposes of training for short periods throughout three years and to come to the colors at call at any time throughout an additional "furlough" period of three years. This force of 400,000 men would be provided with personal accoutrements as fast as enlisted and their equipment for the field made ready to be supplied at any time. They would be assembled for training at stated intervals at convenient places in association with suitable units of the regular army. Their period of annual training would not necessarily exceed two months in the year.

It would depend upon the patriotic feeling of the younger men of the country whether they responded to such a call to service or not. It would depend upon the patriotic spirit of the employers of the country whether they made it possible for the young men in their employ to respond under favorable conditions or not. I for one do not doubt the patriotic devotion either of our young men or of those who give them employment—those for whose benefit and protection they would in fact enlist. I would look forward to the success of such an experiment with entire confidence.

At least so much by way of preparation for defense seems to me to be absolutely imperative now. We cannot do less.

The program which will be laid before you by the secretary of the navy is similarly conceived. It involves only a shortening of the time within which plans long matured shall be carried out, but it does make definite and explicit a program which has heretofore been only implicit, held in the minds of the committees on naval affairs and disclosed in the debates of the two houses, but nowhere formulated or formally adopted. It seems to me very

clear that it will be to the advantage of the country for the congress to adopt a comprehensive plan for putting the navy upon a final footing of strength and efficiency and to press that plan to completion within the next five years. We have always looked to the navy of the country as our first and chief line of defense; we have always seen it to be our manifest course of prudence to be strong on the seas. Year by year we have been creating a navy which now ranks very high indeed among the navies of the maritime nations. We should now definitely determine how we shall complete what we have begun and how soon.

The Navy Program.

The program to be laid before you contemplates the construction within five years of ten battleships, six battle cruisers, ten scout cruisers, fifty destroyers, fifteen fleet submarines, eighty-five coast submarines, four gunboats, one hospital ship, two ammunition ships, two fuel oil ships and one repair ship. It is proposed that of this number we shall the first year provide for the construction of two battleships, two battle cruisers, three scout cruisers, fifteen destroyers, five fleet submarines, twenty-five coast submarines, two gunboats and one hospital ship; the second year two battleships, one scout cruiser, ten destroyers, four fleet submarines, fifteen coast submarines, one gunboat and one fuel oil ship; the third year two battleships, one battle cruiser, two scout cruisers, five destroyers, two fleet submarines and fifteen coast submarines; the fourth year two battleships, two battle cruisers, two scout cruisers, ten destroyers, two fleet submarines, fifteen coast submarines, one ammunition ship and one fuel oil ship, and the fifth year two battleships, one battle cruiser, two scout cruisers, ten destroyers, two fleet submarines, fifteen coast submarines, one gunboat, one ammunition ship and one repair ship.

The secretary of the navy is asking also for the immediate addition to the personnel of the navy of 7,500 sailors, 2,500 apprentice seamen and 1,500 marines. This increase would be sufficient to care for the ships which are to be completed within the fiscal year 1917 and also for the number of men which must be put in training to man the ships which will be completed early in 1918. It is also necessary that the number of midshipmen at the Naval academy at Annapolis should be increased by at least 300 in order that the force of officers should be more rapidly added to, and authority is asked to appoint, for engineering duties only, approved graduates of engineering colleges, and for service in the aviation corps a certain number of men taken from civil life.

If this full program should be carried out we should have built or building in 1921, according to the estimates of survival and standards of classification followed by the general board of the department, an effective navy consisting of 27 battleships of the first line, 6 battle cruisers, 25 battleships of the second line, 10 armored cruisers, 13 scout cruisers, 5 first class cruisers, 3 second class cruisers, 10 third class cruisers, 108 destroyers, 18 fleet submarines, 157 coast submarines, 6 monitors, 20 gunboats, 4 supply ships, 15 fuel ships, 4 transports, 3 tenders to torpedo vessels, 8 vessels of special types and two ammunition ships. This would be a navy fitted to our needs and worthy of our traditions.

But armies and instruments of war are only part of what has to be considered if we are to consider the supreme matter of national self-sufficiency and security in all its aspects. There are other great matters which will be thrust upon our attention whether we will or not. There is, for example, a very pressing question of trade and shipping involved in this great problem of national adequacy. It is necessary for many weighty reasons of national efficiency and development that we should have a great merchant marine. The great merchant fleet we once used to make us rich, that great body of sturdy sailors who used to carry our flag into every sea, and who were the pride and often the bulwark of the nation, we have almost driven out of existence by inexcusable neglect and indifference and by a hopelessly blind and provincial policy of so-called economic protection. It is high time we repaired our mistake and resumed our commercial independence on the seas.

Ships of Peace Needed.

For it is a question of independence. If other nations go to war or seek to hamper each other's commerce or merchants, it seems, as at their mercy to do with as they please. We must use their ships and use them as they determine. We have not ships enough of our own. We cannot handle our own commerce on the seas. Our independence is provincial, and is only on land and within our own borders. We are not likely to be permitted to use even the ships of other nations in rivalry of their own trade and are without means to extend our commerce even where the doors are wide open and our goods desired. Such a situation is not to be endured. It is of capital importance not only that the United States should be its own carrier on the seas and enjoy the economic independence which only an adequate merchant marine would give it, but also that the American hemisphere as a whole should enjoy a like independence and self-sufficiency, if it is not to be drawn into the tangle of European affairs. Without such independence the whole question of our political unity and self-determination is very seriously clouded and complicated indeed.

Moreover, we can develop no true or effective American policy without ships of our own—not ships of war, but ships of peace, carrying goods and carrying much more; creating friendships and rendering indispensable services to all interests on this side the water. They must move constantly before us and behind us. They are the delicate fabric of sympathy, comprehension, confidence and mutual dependence in which we wish to clothe our policy of America for America.

Our task of building up an adequate merchant marine for America private capital must ultimately undertake and achieve, as it has undertaken and achieved every other like task among us in the past, with admirable enterprise, intelligence and vigor, and it seems to me a manifest dictate of wisdom that we should promptly remove every legal obstacle that may stand in the way or in the least desired revival of our old independence and should facilitate in every possible way the building, purchase and American registration of ships. But capital cannot accomplish this great task of a sudden. It must embark upon it by degrees, as the opportunity may offer. Some things must be done at once, done to open the arteries of trade, where the currents have not yet learned to run, especially between the two American continents. They are as yet undeveloped, done to open the arteries of trade, where the currents have not yet learned to run, especially between the two American continents. They are as yet undeveloped, done to open the arteries of trade, where the currents have not yet learned to run, especially between the two American continents.

Government Owned Ships.

With a view to meeting these pressing necessities of our commerce and availing ourselves at the earliest possible moment of the present unparalleled opportunity of linking the two Americas together in bonds of mutual interest and service, an opportunity which may never return again if we miss it now, proposals will be made to the present congress for the purchase of a certain number of ships to be owned and directed by the government, similar to those made to the last congress, but modified in some essential particulars. I recommend these proposals to you for your prompt acceptance with the more confidence because every month that has elapsed since the former proposals were made has made the necessity for such action more and more imperative. This need was then foreseen. It is now acutely felt and everywhere realized by those for whom trade is waiting, but who can find no conveyance for their goods. I am not so much interested in the particulars of the program as I am in taking immediate advantage of the great opportunity which awaits us if we will act in this emergency. In this matter, as in all others, a spirit of common counsel should prevail, and out of it should come an early solution of this pressing problem.

There is another matter which seems to me very largely associated with the question of national self-sufficiency for defense. That is our policy toward the Philippines and the people of Porto Rico. Our treatment of them and their attitude toward us are manifestly of the first consequence in the development of our duties in the world and in getting us ready to perform those duties. We must be free from every unnecessary burden or embarrassment, and there is no better way to be clear of embarrassment than to fulfill our promises and promote the interests of those dependent on us to the utmost. Bills for the reorganization and reform of the government of the Philippines and for the fuller political justice to the people of Porto Rico were submitted to the Sixty-third congress. They will be submitted also to you. I need not particularize their details. You are most of you already familiar with them. But I do recommend that you give careful adoption with the sincerest conviction that there are few measures you could adopt which would more serviceably clear the way for the great policies by which we wish to make good, now and always, our right to lead in enterprises of peace and good will and economic and political freedom.

Counting the Cost.

The plans for the armed forces of the nation which I have outlined and for the general policy of adequate preparation for mobilization and defense involve, of course, very large additional expenditures of money, expenditure which will considerably exceed the estimated revenue of the government. It is made my duty by law whenever the estimates of expenditure exceed the estimates of revenue to call the attention of the congress to the deficiency and suggest any means of meeting the deficiency which may be wise or possible for me to suggest. I am sure you believe that it would be my duty to do so in any case, and I feel particularly bound to speak of the matter when it appears that the deficiency will arise directly out of the adoption by the congress of measures which I myself urge to adopt. Allow me therefore to speak briefly of the present state of the treasury and of the fiscal problems which the next year will probably disclose.

On the 30th of June last there was an available balance in the general fund of the treasury of \$19,110,153.73. The total estimated disbursements for the present fiscal year, including twenty-five millions for the Panama canal, appropriations and \$400 for miscellaneous debt redemptions, will be \$23,894,000, and the balance in the general fund of the treasury will be reduced to \$2,616,153.73. The emergency revenue act if continued beyond its present limit, the 31st of December, 1915, and that the present duty of 1 cent per pound on sugar will be discontinued after the 1st of May, 1916, will be \$2,855,500. The balance of June last and the estimated revenue come therefore to a grand total of \$5,471,653.73. The total estimated disbursements for the present fiscal year, including twenty-five millions for the Panama canal, appropriations and \$400 for miscellaneous debt redemptions, will be \$23,894,000, and the balance in the general fund of the treasury will be reduced to \$2,616,153.73. The emergency revenue act if continued beyond its present limit, the 31st of December, 1915, and that the present duty of 1 cent per pound on sugar will be discontinued after the 1st of May, 1916, will be \$2,855,500. The balance of June last and the estimated revenue come therefore to a grand total of \$5,471,653.73.

The additional revenues required to carry out the program of military and naval preparation of which I have spoken would, as at present estimated, be for the fiscal year 1917 \$3,900,000. Those figures, taken with the figures for the present fiscal year which I have already given, disclose a serious problem for the year 1917. Assuming that the tax imposed by the emergency revenue act on the present duty on sugar are to be discontinued and that the balance at the close of the present fiscal year will be only \$2,616,153.73, that the disbursements for the Panama canal will again be about \$25,000,000 and that the additional expenditures for the arm and navy be about \$1,212,440 by the congress, the deficit in the general fund of the treasury on the 30th of June, 1917, will be nearly \$28,000,000.

To this sum at least \$20,000,000 should be added to represent a safe working balance for the treasury and \$10,000,000 to include the usual deficiency estimated in 1917, and these additions would make a total deficit of some \$28,000,000. If the present taxes should be continued throughout this year and the next, however, there would be a balance in the treasury of some \$75,000,000 at the end of the present fiscal year and a deficit at the end of the next year of about \$5,000,000, or, reckoning in \$2,000,000 for deficiency appropriations and a safe treasury balance at the end of the year, a total deficit of some \$13,000,000. The obvious moral of the figures is that it is a plain dictate of prudence to continue all of the present taxes and their equivalents and continue ourselves to the problem of providing \$12,000,000 of new revenue rather than \$27,000,000.

Millions of Bonds.

How shall we obtain the new revenue? We are frequently reminded that there are many millions of dollars which the treasury is authorized under existing law to sell to reimburse the sums paid out of current revenues for the construction of the Panama canal, and it is true that bonds for the amount of \$22,432,000 are now available for that purpose. Prior to 1913 \$13,500,000 of these bonds had actually been sold to reimburse the expenditures at the isthmus, and now constitute a considerable item of the public debt. But for one do not believe that the people of this country approve of postponing the payment of their bills. Borrowing money is shortsighted finance. It can be justified only when permanent things are being accomplished which many generations will certainly benefit and which all seems hardly fair that a single generation should pay for. The objects we are now proposing to spend money for cannot be so classified, except in the sense that everything wisely done may be said to be done in the interest of posterity as well as in our own. It seems to me a clear dictate of prudent citizenship to frankly finance that in what we are now doing, that to undertake we should pay as we go. The people of the country are entitled to know just what burdens of taxation they are to carry and to know from the outset how. The new bills should be put out at once.

To what sources, then, shall we turn? This is so peculiarly a question which the gentlemen of the house of representatives are expected under the constitution to propose an answer to that you will hardly expect me to do more than discuss it in very general terms. We should be followed by a similar example of our mode of government if we were to the greater part or even the whole of the revenues we need from the income taxes. By somewhat lowering the present limits of exemption and the figure at which the surtax shall begin to be imposed and by increasing step by step throughout the income tax the surtax itself, the income tax would yield sums sufficient to balance the books of the treasury at the end of the fiscal year 1917 without anywhere making the burden unreasonably or oppressively heavy. The precise reckonings are fully and accurately set out in the report of the secretary of the treasury which will be immediately laid before you.

Tax on Gasoline.

And there are many additional sources of revenue which can justly be resorted to without hampering the industries of the country or putting any too great burden upon individual expenditure. A 1 per cent tax on gasoline and a 1 per cent tax on kerosene would yield, at the present estimated production, \$10,000,000, a tax of 10 cents per horsepower on automobiles and internal explosion engines \$15,000,000, a stamp tax on bank checks probably \$15,000,000, a tax of 25 cents per ton on pig iron, a tax of 50 cents per ton on fabricated iron and steel probably \$10,000,000. In a country of great industries like this it ought to be easy to distribute the burdens of taxation without making them anywhere bear too heavily or too exclusively upon any one set of persons or undertakings. What is clear is that the industry of this generation should pay the bills of this generation.

I have spoken to you today, gentlemen, upon a single theme, the thorough preparation of the nation to care for its own security and to make sure of entire freedom to play the impartial role in the world which we all believe and have providentially assigned to it. I have had much to say of thought of any immediate or particular danger arising out of our relations with other nations. We are at peace with all the nations of the world, and there is reason to hope that no question in controversy between our government and other governments will lead to any serious differences of attitude and policy have been and may yet turn out to be. I am sorry to say that the gravest threats against our national peace and safety have been uttered with our own borders. There are citizens of the United States who are bent upon, under other flags, but welcomed to our generous naturalization laws to the full freedom and opportunity of America, who have poured the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of our national life, who have sought to bring the authority and honor of the United States into contempt, to destroy our government into thought it effective for their vindictive purposes to strike at them and to debase our policies to the uses of foreign intrigue. Their number is not great as compared with the whole number of those who are bent upon the good of our nation has been enriched by recent generations of our foreign stocks, but it is a great number and have brought deep disgrace upon us and to have made it necessary that we should promptly make use of processes of law by which we may be purged of their corrupt distempers.

Disloyalty Denounced.

America never witnessed anything like this before. It never dreamed it possible that men sworn into its own citizenship men drawn out of great free stocks such as supplied some of the best and strongest elements of that little, but how heroic, nation that in a high day of old staked its very life to free itself from a European entanglement that had darkened the fortunes of the older nations and set up a new standard here—that men of such origins and such free choices of allegiance would ever turn in malignant reaction against the government which they had chosen to serve and that they would so deliberately and so ruthlessly and so wantonly make this proud country once more a hotbed of European passion. A little while ago such a thing would have seemed incredible. Because it was incredible we made no preparation for it. We would have been almost ashamed to prepare for it, as if it was not suspected of others. But the ugly and horrible thing has actually come about, and we are without adequate federal laws to deal with it. I urge you to enact such laws at the earliest possible moment and feel that in doing so I am urging you to take the self-respect of the nation. Such creatures of passion, disloyalty and anarchy must be crushed out. They are not many, but they are infinitely malignant, and the hand of our power should close upon them at once. They have formed plots to overthrow the government and have sought to pry into every confidential transaction of the government in order to serve interests alien to our own. It is possible to deal with these things very effectively. I need not suggest the terms in which they could be said the only a few men, may be mistaken sentimentals of allegiance to the governments under

which they were born, had been guilty of disturbing the self-possession and misrepresenting the temper and principles of the country during these days of terrible war, when it would seem that every man who was truly an American would instinctively make it his duty and his pride to keep the scales of judgment even and prove himself a partisan of no nation but his own. But it cannot. There are some men among us and many resident abroad who, though born and bred in the United States and calling themselves Americans, have so forgotten themselves and their honor as citizens as to put their passionate sympathy with one or the other side in the great European conflict above their regard for the peace and dignity of the United States. They also preach and practice corruption of the mind and heart, but I should not speak of others without also speaking of these and expressing the even deeper humiliation and scorn which every self-respecting and thoughtfully patriotic American must feel when he thinks of them and of the discredit they are daily bringing upon us.

To Mobilize Resources.

While we speak of the preparation of the nation to make sure of her security and her effective power we must not fail to the patent error of supposing that her real strength comes from armaments and mere safeguards of written law. It comes, of course, from her people, their energy, their industry, their untapped natural resources of our great home land and of the lands outside our continental borders which look to us for protection, for encouragement and for assistance in their development; from the organization, the vigor and vitality of our economic life. The congress which has engaged the attention of the last congress are more vital to the nation in this time of test than at any other time. We cannot adequately make ready for any trial of our strength unless we wisely and promptly direct the force of our laws into these all important fields of domestic action. A nation which seems to me, should have every means at its command for the creation of the right instrumentalities by which to mobilize our economic resources in any time of national necessity. I take it for granted that I do not need your authority to call into systematic consultation with the directing officers of the army and navy, of the coast and geodetic survey, of the bureau of reclamation and ability from our citizens who are thoroughly familiar with the details of the country and therefore competent to advise how they may be coordinated when the need arises, those who suggest the best way in which to bring to the aid of the government in the solution of particular problems of defense. I only hope that if I should find it feasible to constitute such an advisory board, that it should be authorized to vote the small sum of money that would be needed to defray the expenses that would probably be necessary to give it the clerical and administrative machinery with which to do serviceable work.

For Rural Credits.

What is more important is that the industries and resources of the country should be available and ready for mobilization. It is the more imperative necessary, therefore, that we should promptly devise means for doing what we have not yet done—that we should give intelligent federal aid and stimulus to the agricultural and vocational education, as we have long done in the large field of our agricultural industry; that at the same time that we safeguard and conserve the natural resources of the country we should put them at the disposal of those who wish to use them; that we should make it possible to do so in the admirable bills submitted to the last congress from its committees on the public lands, bills which I earnestly recommend in principle to your consideration; that we should put into early operation some provision for rural credit, which would be a most effective borrowing facilities already afforded the farmer by the reserve bank act adequate instrumentalities by which loans credits may be obtained on land mortgages and that we should study more carefully the right adaptation of our economic arrangements to changing conditions.

Many conditions about which we have repeatedly legislated are being altered from decade to decade, it is evident, under our very eyes and are likely to change even more rapidly in the days immediately ahead. If peace has returned to the world and the nations of Europe once more take up their tasks of commerce and industry with the energy of those who must bestir themselves to build again. Just what these conditions are, no one can certainly foresee or confidently calculate, because no stable elements in the problem. The most we can do is to make certain that we have the necessary instrumentalities of information constant at our service so that we may be sure that we are dealing with what we are dealing with when we come to act. We must first certainly know what it is that we are seeking to adapt ourselves to. I may ask the privilege of addressing you more at length on this important matter a little later in your session.

Efficiency and Security.

In the meantime may I make this suggestion? The transportation problem is an exceedingly serious and pressing one in this country. There has from time to time been a great deal of talk about the railroads would not much longer be able to cope with it successfully, as at present equipped and co-ordinated. I suggest that it would be wise to provide for a commission of inquiry to ascertain by a thorough canvass of the whole question whether it is as at present framed and administered as it can be made to be. It might be in the solution of the problem. It is obviously a problem that lies at the very foundation of our efficiency as a people. Such an inquiry ought to draw out every circumstance and opinion worth considering, and we need to know all sides in the matter so as to mean to do any thing in the way of federal legislation. No one, I am sure, would wish to take any backward step. The regulation of the railways of the country by federal commission has had admirable results and has fully justified the hopes and expectations of those by whom the policy of regulation was originally proposed. The question is not what we are doing, it is whether there is anything else we can do that would supply us with effective means, in the very process of regulation, for bettering the conditions under which the railroads are operated and for making them more useful servants of the country as a whole. It seems to me that it might be the part of wisdom, therefore, before further legislation in this field is attempted, to look at the whole problem of co-ordination and efficiency in the full light of a fresh assessment of circumstances and opinion, as a guide to dealing with the several parts of it.

For what we are seeking now, what in my mind is the single thought of this message, is national efficiency and security. It is the genius of common men for self-government, industry, justice, liberty and peace. We should see to it that it lacks no instrument, no facility or vigor of law, to make it sufficient to play its part with energy, safety and assured success. In this we are all partners, be heralds and prophets of a new age.

AT OPENING OF CONGRESS

Sun Correspondent Notes Mingling of Political Opponents and "Comebacks" as in Reunion

(Special to The Star).

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The re-assembling of congress is about to be capped many new faces and not a few come-backs who formerly have figured conspicuously in the affairs of the nation. For the moment party lines seemed to have been forgotten in the cordial greeting of political opponents and men who in the last few months have been bitter opponents on the floor of the house.

The democrats were jubilant over their increased majority in the senate. Sen. Clarke had won a notable victory and looked as pleased as the cat that had eaten the canary, and found it good.

The convening of congress is always a scene of intense interest, but this year was especially gay and the galleries were crowded with the gay plumage of women in their best bib and tucker. Down on the floor it looked like a genuine Old Home Week reunion. The "come-backs" openly rejoiced and the left-outs were not there to mourn so nothing broke the spell. Everbody's gay, hands are raised and everybody is on the back of somebody's hand, and again and

new comers joined the circle. Uncle Joe Cannon was apparently the center of attraction and his cigar looked about a foot long as it took on an extra sky-ward tilt, while the crowd tendered congratulations. He has been in congress close on to 40 years, and regardless of partisanship has a host of friends. Standing not far away was Chicagoan Sulloway of New Hampshire, "old" Sulloway, the tall Pine of the Merrimack," who is nicknamed. Mr. Sulloway does not take touch seven feet, but one needn't take off many tubers of that height to make it correct. He also is a come-back this year. And when Uncle Joe and the Tall Pine spied each other in the distance, they made an advance that would have won credit to a football rush! With Mr. Sulloway was Mr. Wm. New, new member from the 2nd N. H. district, who in other company would be regarded as a tall man. Mr. Cannon is of scant average height, and looking the big square shouldered new comer over with close scrutiny, he said: "I guess they raised you on the same hill that grew C's?"

RICHARDS.

FIRE ON STEAMER BOMBARD RENE

British Vessel Arrives at Halifax With Fire in Hold to Leave Rustchuk, in Bulgaria

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 6.—With fire racing in No. 2 hold, the British steamer *Carlton* arrived in port today with 7,500 tons of sugar on board. Capt. Henderson at once reported the matter to the admiralty.

"What was the cause of the explosion?" the captain was asked.

"What is the cause of them all?" he replied. He said the ship was rolling heavily when the fire was discovered and he was not sure whether an

PARIS, Dec. 5, 5.30 p. m.—"Four Austrian monitors are prepared to leave Rustchuk, in Bulgaria, on the Danube to bombard Reni, a Danube port in Bessarabia, where a Russian army has assembled," says the *Bulletin*, correspondent of the Temps.

"Information to the effect was received here today and in consequence the Rumanian government has decided to close all foreign navigation on the part of the Danube which flows

Newcastle, sailed from New York with sugar last Thursday bound for Queenstown for orders. The fire was discovered Saturday afternoon and the smoke was so dense it was impossible to make an investigation. Steam was forced into the hold and the hatches were battened down. The Carlton then raced for Halifax.

GALLINGER RE-ELECTED

SENATE REPUBLICANS MEET IN CAUCUS—A UNITED MINORITY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Senate republicans met in caucus today with assurances of a united minority for the first time since organization of the progressive party.

Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, was re-elected chairman of the conference and floor leader, and was authorized to name a committee on committees. He also was made the republican nominee for president pro-tem.

FIGHT FOR THE BALLOT

WOMAN SUFFRAGE WORKERS AT WASHINGTON—AMENDMENT INTRODUCED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Woman suffrage workers, undimayed by defeat in eastern states last month or by the failure of the last congress to grant equal suffrage, took their fight again today to the national capital.

The Susan B. Anthony amendment, introduced and defeated for many years, was introduced again today in the house by Representative Mondell of Wyoming. A colorful and picturesque demonstration by suffragists of many states, including a parade to the capitol, preceded the introduction.

The mammoth petition for equal suffrage brought by Mrs. Sara Bard Field of Oregon and Miss Frances John Hife of California, was lost in the moment. It was about 18,000 feet long, and bore approximately 500,000 names of voters in suffrage states. Another

ATTACKED BY SUBMARINE

BRITISH STEAMER, JAPANESE PRINCE, SUCCEEDED IN ESCAPING

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The British steamship Japanese Prince, recently was attacked by a German submarine but succeeded in escaping from the undersea boat, according to information received here today.

FAVOR PRES. WILSON

100 TEXAS DEMOCRATS TELL HIM THAT HE IS WANTED FOR ANOTHER TERM

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—One hundred democrats from Texas, here in an effort to secure the next democratic national convention for Dallas, shook hands today with President Wilson and told him that they wanted him to run for another term.

TO STOP INTERFERENCE

frage states, was presented to Representative Mondell on the east steps of the capitol, and the original will be given him if it is found. It disappeared somewhere between here and Wilmington, Del., from which city it was shipped by express.

About a hundred congressmen stood with Representative Mondell when he received the petition.

"Under free government," Mr. Mondell declared, "there can be no more important question than one involving the suffrage rights of half the people."

"All the matters later went to the White House, where President Wilson received the 300 visiting suffrage leaders.

The president declined to advocate nation-wide woman suffrage in his address to congress tomorrow but promised to consult congress leaders about the constitutional amendment. The women earnestly besought the president to take up the subject in his address.

179 IN THE FORD PARTY

25 OTHERS WILL SAIL ON FREDERIK VIII. AND JOIN MISSION IN NORWAY

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—There are 119 members in the Ford peace party now enroute to Norway on the steamship *Foster II*, according to announcement made today by the line owning the vessel. The names of the 179 have not yet been received here. The line also announced that reservations have been made on the *Federik VIII.* which will sail into this week for 25 persons who intend to join the Ford party in Norway.

GOV-ELECT McCALL HOME

RETURNED TO BOSTON FROM EXTENDED TRIP TO THE PACIFIC COAST

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Senate Hoke Smith, democrat, of Georgia, to day gave notice he would introduce a resolution to have the foreign relations committee investigate interference with American commerce by Great Britain.

WEATHERED A TYPHOON

American Steamer *Rio Pasig* Successfully Offered on Trip to San Francisco by Filipinos

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—The American steamer *Rio Pasig*, here today from the Orient, was offered on the trip entirely by Filipinos, all graduates of the Insular nautical school established by the bureau of education of the Philippines. On the way across the vessel safely weathered a typhoon during which the wind attained a velocity of 84 miles an hour.

ANOTHER COURT MARTIAL

LONDON, Dec. 6. 10.05 a.m. The

an extended trip to the Pacific coast. He announced that he would at once begin the preparation of his inaugural address which will be delivered to the legislature in January.

READING BOY KILLED

REAR END BRUISING. Dec. 6.—While endeavoring to avoid hitting three boys, an automobile owned by Vincent Mulhearn and operated by his son Joseph yesterday afternoon out in the same direction that the boys were taking to get out of its path, and the front of the car pinned Jonathan Riegle, aged 15, against a telephone post, inflicting fatal injuries.

The Algemeen Handelsblad says "It appears that another court-martial occurred at Brussels on Nov. 12, which 15 persons were sentenced to serve terms ranging from two and a half to fifteen years for treasonable hiding and assisting French airmen and supplying the enemy with munitions for military service. Three officers, including the wife of one of the condemned, were sentenced to short terms for not having denounced the foregoing crimes."

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column

FOR RIVERS AND HARBORS

\$46,000,000 Asked by Army Engineers for Maintenance and Improvement

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Almost \$46,000,000 is asked by the army engineers for maintenance and improvement of rivers and harbors for the twelve months beginning July 1, 1916. Estimates for that work submitted to congress today call for appropriations aggregating \$45,839,510. That amount is \$7,538,303 less than was estimated last December when it was \$53,377,813. The difference is due to the fact that the army engineers have decided to postpone the construction of a new lock and dam on the Ohio river, which was included in the estimate for 1916. The estimate for 1916 was \$53,377,813, but the army engineers have decided to postpone the construction of a new lock and dam on the Ohio river, which was included in the estimate for 1916. The estimate for 1916 was \$53,377,813, but the army engineers have decided to postpone the construction of a new lock and dam on the Ohio river, which was included in the estimate for 1916.

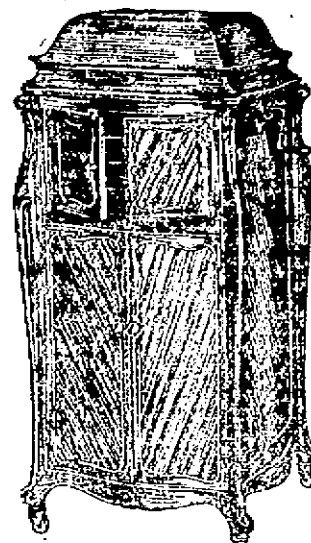
DARK AGES OF MEDICINE

Many cathartics are noxious doses, offensive to taste and smell. Some people think that they are not taking medicine unless it has a bad taste. Otherwise nobody would think of taking croton oil or castor oil or salts to move the bowels. They belong to the past. Harsh cathartics, except in extreme emergencies, never were advisable. It is now possible to take a laxative that will give nature a little gentle assistance and to increase the dose when more action is desired. Pinklets, the tiny pink laxative pills, make this possible and they never gripe. Your druggist sells Pinklets. Price per sample and a useful book on the treatment of constipation will be sent free on request by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Winnebago and Pokegama reservoirs, \$50,000. Missouri river from its mouth to Fort Benton, \$2,275,000, distributed as follows: mouth to Kansas City, \$2,100,000; Kansas City to Sioux City, \$25,000; Sioux City to Fort Benton, \$150,000. Ohio river from its mouth to Pittsburgh, \$5,509,500, distributed as follows: lock and dam construction with a view to securing a navigable depth of nine feet below Pittsburgh, \$5,000,000; continuing improvement and maintenance, \$509,500. Hudson river, \$2,570,000, distributed as follows: Continuing improvement and maintenance, \$1,070,000; channel from Hudson to East river, \$250,000; continuing improvement of channel in New York harbor, \$150,000. Delaware river, from Trenton to the sea, \$2,465,000. Columbia river, from Pittsburgh Landing, Ore., to the sea, \$2,502,000. St. Marys river, Michigan, \$1,300,000; Tennessee river, \$2,601,000; Cumberland river, \$710,000. Maine: Georges river, \$10,000; Vermont: Burlington, \$22,000. Massachusetts: Boston, \$100,000; Nantucket, \$25,000; New Bedford and Fairhaven, \$10,000; Newburyport, \$20,000; Merrimack river, \$10,000; Westmouth river, \$15,000. Rhode Island: Pawtucket river, \$10,000; Providence river and harbor, \$327,500. Connecticut: harbors at Five-Mile river, Stamford, Southport, Greenwich, and Westport, \$10,000; Saugatuck river, \$25,000; Norwalk, \$10,000; Connecticut river, below Hartford, \$15,000; Housatonic river, \$12,000; Thames river, \$9,000. New York: Buffalo, \$140,000; Cape

water hynch, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, \$20,000; inland waterway, Mermentau river to Sabine river, Texas, \$10,000. Texas: Galveston, \$150,000; channel, Galveston to Texas City, \$15,000; channel, Pass Cavallo to Port Lavaca, \$30,000; channel to Port Bolivar, \$25,000; Port Aransas, \$200,000; Sabine pass, \$639,000; Houston ship channel, \$250,000; mouth of Brazos river, \$45,000; Sabine-Neches canal, \$20,000; Brazos river, Velasco to Old Washington, \$20,000; old Washington to Waco, \$250,000; Trinity river, \$50,000; West Galveston bay channel and adjacent streams, \$12,400; inland waterway on Texas coast, West Galveston Brazos river section, \$15,000; Brazos river-Matagorda bay section, \$30,000; Aransas pass-Pass 2 Cavallo section, \$30,000; channel to Victoria on Guadalupe river, \$25,000; channel, Aransas pass to Corpus Christi, \$15,000; Cypress bayou, \$50,000; Sulphur river, \$12,000. Arkansas: Ouachita river, locks and dams Nos. 3 and 7, \$174,000; channel work up to Camden, \$25,000; Red river, Fulton to mouth of Washita river, \$50,000; below Fulton, \$100,000; Arkansas river, including Pine Bluff, \$203,700; Cache river, \$30,000; St. Francis river, \$35,000; White river, \$30,000; Black and Current rivers, \$22,500. Tennessee: Tennessee river, above Chattanooga, \$1,877,000; Chattanooga to Riverton, Ala., \$769,000; below Riverton, Ala., \$24,000; Cumberland river, below Nashville, \$705,000; above Nashville, \$50,000; French Broad river, \$10,000. Ohio: Cleveland, \$150,000; Conneaut, \$115,000; Sandusky, \$15,000; Toledo, \$35,000; Vermilion, \$45,000. Michigan: St. Marys river, at fourth lock, \$1,300,000; Alpena, \$200,000; Charlevoix, \$350,000; Frankfort, \$750,000; Grand Haven, \$17,750; Grand Marais, \$10,000; Harbor beach, \$125,000; Holland, \$100,000; Ludington, \$250,000; Manistique, \$14,000; Muskegon, \$12,500; Ontonagon, \$50,000; St. Joseph, \$30,000; South Haven, \$10,000; Ship channel, between Chicago, Duluth and Buffalo, \$25,000; Black river, Port Huron, \$25,000; Clinton river, \$15,000; Grand river, \$68,000; Menominee harbor and river, \$17,000. Wisconsin: Green bay, \$20,000; Milwaukee, \$11,000; Port Washington, \$25,000; Racine, \$20,000; Two rivers, \$35,000; Fox river, \$30,000. Minnesota: Detroit and Superior, Wis., \$13,000; Grand Marais, \$400; Warroad harbor and river, \$2,000; Zippel bay, Lake of the Woods, \$10,000. Illinois: Chicago, \$714,300; Calumet, \$25,000; Waukegan, \$16,000; Chicago river, \$30,000; Illinois river, \$55,000; Calumet river, \$20,000. Indiana: Indiana harbor, \$795,200; Michigan City, \$20,000. Missouri: Gasconade river, \$15,000; Osage river, \$15,000.

Service and Satisfaction at Steinert's



New England's Largest Musical Instrument House—Steinert's

Buy Your Victrola at Steinert's

And Begin To Enjoy It Now

Don't miss a single day of the enjoyment a Victrola will bring you.

Select your Victrola here now and you will be sure of getting the exact model you want to suit your purse and to harmonize with your home furnishings.

We'll send to your home at once—or reserve it for you.

SEE THE COMPLETE VICTOR LINE AT STEINERT'S

\$15 \$25 \$40 \$50 \$75 \$100 \$150 \$200 \$300

Choose your records from our superior stocks and get what you want.

Any combination of records, cabinets, etc., that can be offered with the Victor may be had here.

M. STEINERT & SONS CO.

New England's Largest Musical Instrument House
130 MERRIMACK STREET.

Other Steinert Stores in Boston, Bangor, Portland, Manchester, Lowell, New Bedford, Fall River, Brockton, Fitchburg, Worcester, Springfield, Providence, Pawtucket, New Haven, Bridgeport and other cities.

Pale, Sallow Cheeks

show that the blood is impoverished and that the stomach is not properly assimilating its food. In fact a woman's physical condition always shows in her face. Pale skin, blotches, pimples, sallowness or dull eyes all

Tell the Need Of

Beecham's Pills. Women who are subject to these conditions should not fail to avail themselves of their prompt and beneficial effect.

Beecham's Pills are prepared to furnish the necessary relief. They clear the system of impurities, gently stimulate the liver, regulate the bowels and tone the system. Their mild and thorough action quickly rid the skin of blemishes, improve the circulation and help the digestion.

Every woman should know the comfort, and experience the help of

Beecham's Pills

Sold by druggists throughout the world. In boxes, 10c., 25c. Directions of Special Value to Women with Every Box.

Lowell, Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1915

A.G. POLLARD CO.

THE STORE FOR THRIFTY PEOPLE

Underprice Basement Dept.

ON SALE TODAY

Crib Blankets

At 79c and \$1 Pr.

Regular \$1.00 and \$1.50 value.

200 pairs of, twill wool finish crib blankets, white with fast color borders, size 36x50, good quality and very warm, \$1.00 value, at—

AT 79c PAIR

100 pairs of good crib blankets, white with fancy jacquard borders, size 36x50, heavy and warm, \$1.50 value.

AT \$1.00 PAIR

ON SALE WEDNESDAY

300 Dozen Ladies' and Children's Hose

At 17c Pair 3 Pairs for 50c

Regular 25c value.

HOSIERY COUNTER—BASEMENT

TURKISH DESTROYER SUNK

YAR HISSAR SENT TO BOTTOM IN SEA OF MARMORA BY A BRITISH SUBMARINE

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Turkish torpedo boat destroyer Yar Hissar has been sunk in the Sea of Marmora by a British submarine. It was announced in a British official statement this evening. A supply steamer and four sailing vessels also were destroyed by the submarine on Dec. 3 and 4.

The official statement is as follows: "A report has been received from one of the British submarines operating in the Sea of Marmora describing her recent activities.

"On Dec. 2 she fired into and damaged a train on the island railway.

"On Dec. 3 she torpedoed and sank the Turkish destroyer Yar Hissar, outside the gulf of Ismid. She picked up two officers and 40 men of the destroyer's crew and placed them on board a sailing vessel.

"On Dec. 4 she sank a supply steamer of 3000 tons off Pandemonium by gun fire and also destroyed four sailing vessels carrying supplies."

The Turkish torpedo boat destroyer Yar Hissar was built in 1907 at Cremona. She was 154 feet long, 13.7 feet beam and 10 feet draft. Her armament consisted of one 6-pounder, six 3-pounders and two torpedo tubes. Her speed was 28 knots.

CAMPAIGN IN BALKANS

STARTED BY TEUTONS TO STRIKE THE IMAGINATION AND FORCE PEACE

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The Athens correspondent of the Figaro sends an interview which he had with the long-lived Serbian minister to Greece, concerning the Teutonic campaign in the Balkans. He quotes the minister as follows: "The effects of the campaign are nil. The more fronts the Germans fight on the more rapidly will they exhaust themselves. The object of the Balkan undertaking was to strike the imagination and force peace. One of my neutral colleagues informed me that Germany asked a powerful pacifist organization in his country to start a movement in favor of peace but that his government was opposed to the proceeding, knowing that it would be unfavorably received by England and France."

MAYOR OF PORTLAND

WILFORD C. CHAPMAN, REPUBLICAN, ELECTED BY MAJORITY OF 1328

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 7.—The republicans carried the city yesterday for the first time in five years, electing Wilford C. Chapman mayor by a majority of 1328 over William M. Ingraham, democrat and carried six of the nine wards by decisive majorities. The vote for mayor was: Chapman, 6730; Ingraham, 5392. The city council on a joint ballot, will stand 24 republicans and 12 democrats, to 18 republicans and 12 democrats during the present year.

Chapman's republican candidate for mayor since 1904, when James P. Baxter had 1618. The total vote was the largest ever thrown in the city, the normal being about 10,000. Ingraham is just completing his first term as mayor.

SALEM ROAD IN TOWNSHIRE The highway commissioners of the town of Tewksbury appeared before the county commissioners yesterday and asked that the line of the Salem road in Tewksbury be specifically defined and set by the county commissioners in order that buildings now in process or to be built may not encroach on the highway limits.

JESSE POMEROY

Prison Board Alone Has Right to Determine Who May See Him

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—In the opinion of Atty. Gen. Henry C. Atwill, the prison commission alone has the right to determine who may interview Jesse Pomero, the famous life prisoner at Charlestown.

The reason for Mr. Atwill's opinion at this time is the protest of John J. Conway, a member of the prison commission, who at last week's meeting of that board criticized the action of the parole board in removing Pomero from his cell and bringing him into the rotunda where all the meetings of the

parole board are held in Charlestown. Frank L. Randall is chairman of the prison commission, as well as chairman of the parole board.

The question was not put up to the attorney general as to whether the parole board had exceeded its authority in conducting an interview with Pomero, but as to who had the right to interview a prisoner committed to solitary confinement for life.

Separate and Apart In his written opinion Atty. Gen. Atwill says: "I assume that your inquiry relates to Jesse H. Pomero."

"My answer to your inquiry is that no person has a legal right to interview Jesse H. Pomero, now confined at the state prison under a sentence of 'solitary imprisonment at hard labor during his natural life,' but that the prison commission are authorized to permit him to be interviewed by such persons and in such manner as they shall determine, subject always to the requirement that he shall be

confined separate and apart from the other prisoners.

"Pomero was convicted of murder in the first degree in 1874, and is now confined in the state prison upon an executive warrant dated Aug. 31, 1876, commencing the punishment of death, to which he was sentenced, to that of solitary imprisonment at hard labor in the state prison during his natural life. It is plain that under the pardoning power the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, may commute a sentence of death to any lesser sentence upon such terms and conditions as he may see fit to impose, provided, of course, no constitutional rights of the prisoner are violated.

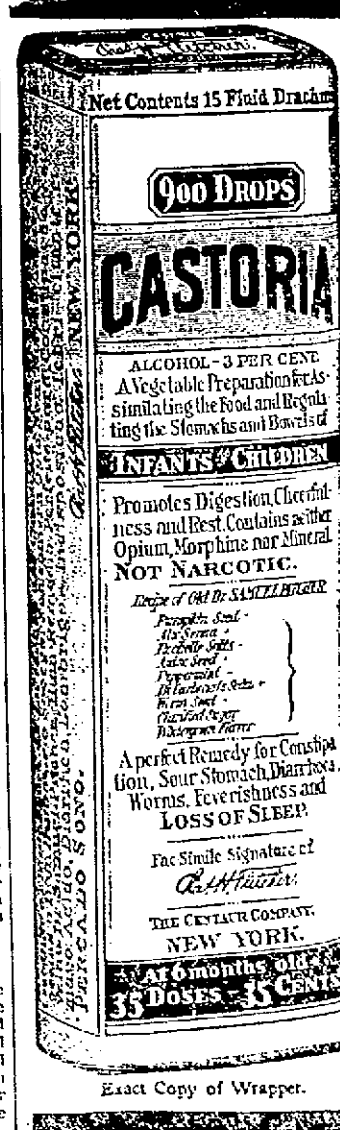
Must Occasionally See Others "It was, therefore, plainly within the power of the governor to commute this sentence in this manner entirely independent of the provisions of statute with reference to solitary confinement. "The only question presented by your request relates to the definition of 'solitary imprisonment at hard labor,' as used in the executive warrant.

"In my opinion these words do not mean or require a complete isolation of the prisoner from all human society. They demand simply confinement of the prisoner separate and apart from all other persons confined in the state prison.

"He may not, therefore, be permitted for any purpose to have access to or association with other prisoners.

"It is obvious, however, that to carry out the terms of the commutation, that his sentence is to be at hard labor, and in order to treat him humanely and to protect his rights, it is essential that he should have access occasionally to persons other than prisoners.

"In my opinion this is a matter which, under the terms of the executive warrant and our statutes, is left entirely to the discretion of the prison commission, to whom the general supervision of the state prison and the persons confined therein is committed by the revised laws."



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature of

of

In Use For Over

Thirty Years.

CASTORIA

NOW FOR CHRISTMAS

Biggest Line of MECHANICAL NOVELTIES

and a large showing of TOYS and GAMES for the children.

COME—SEE—HEAR

The Dollar Phonograph A record and the machine for \$1 only. Plays any 10c record.

BARTLETT & DOW

216 Central Street.

A QUARTER CENTURY AGO

Quarter of a century ago Lowell experienced a "wave of democracy" in her city election, which landed nearly everybody on the democratic ticket. Hon. George W. Fildes was elected mayor over Hon. Charles D. Palmer, the vote being: Fildes, 5351; Palmer, 5068; Sherman, 163.

The full ticket elected was as follows:
Mayor: Hon. George W. Fildes.
Aldermen: Jeremiah Crowley, George F. Frye (at large), George P. Tilton, Stephen B. Puffer, Richard B. Allen, Thomas F. Enright, Watson A. Dickinson, James W. Cassidy.
Of the alderman ticket, Mr. Dickinson was the only republican elected. The councilmen elected were as follows:

Ward One
Patrick Barry, D.
James F. Doherty, D.
Peter F. Garrity, D.
John J. Sullivan, D.

Ward Two
Newell Abare, R.
Adolph Banger, R.
Walter C. Coburn, R.
George H. Marston, R.

Ward Three
Patrick J. Baxter, D.
John J. Gilbride, D.
Charles L. Marren, D.
Thomas J. Sparks, D.

Ward Four
Edwin L. Giles, R.
Fred W. Horne, R.
Wallace G. Parkin, R.
Eugene C. Wallace, R.

Ward Five
Herbert M. Jacobs, R.
George D. Kimball, R.
James A. Speier, R.
Louis F. Turcotte, R.

Ward Six
James A. Cawley, D.
James J. Dolan, D.
Daniel D. Driscoll, D.
James Gookin, D.

The school committee: Ward 1, Patrick Keyes, Jr., D.; ward 2, William H. Lathrop, R.; ward 3, John W. McEvoy, D.; ward 4, Ransome A. Greene, R.; ward 5, A. G. Sullivan, R.; ward 6, Leonard R. Huntress, R.

The city having been in the non-election column for one year turned over to "yes" by the following vote: Yes, 7798; no, 2730. Majority for, license, 4968.

It was Lowell's first year with the Australian ballot and Mayor-elect Fildes when seen by a reporter of the old Sun immediately after the announcement of the result spoke as follows:

"I wish to say through the press that I am thankful to every man who voted for me. Under the secret ballot, victories in local matters are not so much a triumph of party as they were in the old days. There is more business in local voting nowadays than there is party politics. Men are apt to consider the men and their record on the city's welfare and such issues as the tariff, the force bill and Tom Reed's parliamentary ideas are lost sight of, giving way to such matters as lower taxes, the sewer question and public improvements. Of course there are good men strong in their regard for Mayor Palmer who will imagine that times are out of joint, etc., but they will become convinced that we democrats are not such bad fellows when we have a chance to show what we can do. It will be my care to make my administration a creditable one, so that those who honored me with their votes will have no cause to regret their action. Mr. Fildes was confined to his home with a severe attack of illness during the latter part of the campaign and was denied the pleasure of voting on election day.

"And That Reminds Us"

The account in today's newspapers of a charming lecture on Joan of Arc by Mme. Guerin, at Rogers Hall, last evening reminds me that quarter of a century ago almost to the day Maud Banks, the well known actress of those times and daughter of General Banks, of this state, appeared at the Opera House in an elaborate production of "Joan of Arc." Miss Banks and her backers spent a large amount of money in the preparation of this great, historic production, but the venture was not a success and the company disbanded in this city, Dec. 17, 1890. Reviewing the play, the old Sun said: "Miss Banks gave a very satisfactory performance in the heroine's role. The play keeps too closely to the bare

historic facts of the story to be appreciated. It relieved occasionally by something light and airy the performance would have been much more enjoyable. A good sized audience was present, but it was not a paying house. The company has lost money on the road and their appearance last night was their last before disbanding."

Sleighing Was Good
They must have had a few burles of snow in Lowell quarter of a century ago, for just 25 years ago today, according to the old Sun:
"A large two horse sleigh came down Third street and after turning into Bridge street struck and knocked down a woman who was taken into Keith's drug store where it was found that she was considerably bruised and shaken up."

And here's another one:
"On Wednesday evening the young daughter of Capt. A. V. Partridge and two young friends were driving in Nesmith street when the sleigh was suddenly overturned by catching in the car tracks. The sleigh and harness were badly used up but the ladies escaped injury."

That first mentioned sleigh probably had been down the Lawrence road for in the old days a favorite sleigh-ride was from Lowell to Lawrence via Methuen street. A two horse pleasure sleigh would be a sort of novelty in these days of autos.

Carmichael Became a Colonel

Says The Sun of quarter of a century ago:
"James H. Carmichael, Esq., has been appointed by Gov.-elect Russell to his military staff, as the following letter will show:

"To James H. Carmichael, Esq., Lowell, Mass.
"Sir: Upon my induction into office, I desire to tender you an appointment on my military staff. Please signify your acceptance of this tender by letter, care of Adjutant-General Dalton, State House, Boston, at your earliest convenience.

William E. Russell,
Governor-elect.
December 5th, 1890."

Col. Carmichael that year was chairman of the democratic city committee and the democrats elected a governor, congressman and as may be seen above, about everything locally. And the colonel earned the uniform for the three years that Russell was governor.

General Shields' First
Court General Shields held his first annual ball of the century ago and the old Sun said of it:
"The first annual ball of Court General Shields, A. O. F., was held last evening in Huntington hall, and was a grand success. Chief Ranger Michael McMillan, assistant, Prof. Banta and Miss Templeton, of Boston gave a fine exhibition of fancy dancing before the march. John J. Daily was floor director and the American orchestra furnished music.

THE OLD TIMER.

DEATHS
MARTIN—Dr. Francis Martin died Friday at his home, 27 Dudley street, Roxbury, where he was born March 22, 1853. He attended the Roxbury Latin school and was graduated from Harvard in 1875. Later he was graduated from the medical school and went to New York where he continued his studies in one of the hospitals. After that he returned and took up his permanent practice in Roxbury. Dr. Martin was a son of Dr. Henry A. Martin, a Roxbury surgeon, and the first to introduce animal vaccine into this country for vaccination. His mother was Frances Coffin Crosby, a daughter of Judge Crosby of Lowell. Dr. Martin was president of the New Hampshire society of Cincinnati, and a member of the Massachusetts Historical society, the New Hampshire Historical society, the Old Colony club of Plymouth and of the Harvard club. He was a great lover of old books.
Two clergymen officiated at the funeral, which was held yesterday at the

IT PAYS
to buy fresh flowers: they do not cost any more. We grow our own flowers. Give us a trial and be convinced.

JAS. J. McMANNON
6 PRESCOTT STREET
Nurseries, Lawrence car line, Draught.

NOTICE
Having bought the stock and good will of Mrs. Eva Lobban's store at the corner of Moody and Cabot streets, I will not be responsible for any claims against the said party after five days from this date.
G. BOUNAKA,
Dec. 7, 1915. 545 Market St.

SAUNDERS' MARKET

BARGAINS For Wednesday and Thursday

SUGAR—Quantity limited, 5 lbs. 31c
Very Best Lily White Pure Lard, lb. 11c
Bread Flour, Ben Hur or Musketeer, 24½ lb. bag. 80c
Very Best Potatoes, limited, pk. 25c
Smoked Hams, lb. 12c
Fresh Caught Haddock, lb. 4c
Selected Eggs, doz. 23c
Creamery Butter, lb. 27c

family home at 27 Dudley street, Roxbury. They were Rev. Chauncey H. Budgett, rector of St. James' Episcopal church, and Rev. James de Kormand, D.D., minister of the First church in Roxbury. The body was brought to Lowell for burial. Among those present at the house services were representatives of the several organizations to which Dr. Martin belonged, the New Hampshire society of Cincinnati, the Massachusetts Historical society, the Old Colony club of Plymouth and the Harvard club of Boston.

LOWELL—Oren S. Lowell died in Tewksbury yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Roland Robinson, aged 63 years, 6 months and 8 days.

DOUBLEDAY—Mrs. Hanora Doubleday died yesterday at her home, 26 Wall street, aged 63 years. She was a parishioner of the Immaculate Conception church. She leaves one daughter, Mrs. Margaret Stanley, and one son, Thomas F. Doubleday.

SWEETSER—Died Dec. 7 in this city. Mrs. Mary E. Sweetser, aged 63 years, at the home of her son, Claude V. Burdick, 635 Wilder street. She is survived by one son, Claude V. Burdick, one sister, Miss Ella Stimpson of Webster, Mass., and six grandchildren. Funeral notice later.

McWILLIAMS—David McWilliams, infant son of James R. and Mary Norton McWilliams, died at the home of his parents, 4 Roosevelt place.

RIVARD—Alcega Rivard, aged 32 years, died today at St. John's hospital. The body was removed to the funeral parlors of Undertakers Amodeo Archambault & Son and subsequently to the home, 82 Bridge street.

KITSAP—Mrs. Dimitria Kitsap, aged 21 years, died today at the state infirmary in Tewksbury. She is survived by her husband. The funeral took place this afternoon at 2 o'clock, services being held at the Greek Orthodox church. Burial was in the Edison cemetery under the direction of Undertaker Bourgeault.

FUNERAL NOTICES
MURRAY—The funeral of Annie E. Murray will take place on Thursday morning at 5 o'clock from the home of her sister, Mrs. Wm. H. Watson, 23 Rhodora street. At 9 o'clock a high mass of requiem will be sung at St. Margaret's church. Burial in St. Patrick's cemetery in charge of Higgins Bros.

OWENS—The funeral of Mrs. Mary Owens will take place Thursday morning at 9 o'clock from her home, 551 Bridge street. A solemn high mass of requiem will be sung at St. Michael's church at 10 o'clock. Burial in St. Patrick's cemetery in charge of James P. O'Donnell & Sons.
McLAREN—The funeral of Mary McLaren will take place Thursday morning from her home, Mammoth road, Coltonville at 8 o'clock. A high mass of requiem will be sung at St. Mary's church, Coltonville, at 9 o'clock. Burial in St. Patrick's cemetery in charge of James P. O'Donnell & Sons.
HOLDEN—Died in this city, Dec. 6, at the home of his son, Thomas H. Holden, 65 Pine street, Mr. John J. Holden, aged 67 years, 11 months and 25 days. Funeral services will be held at the home of the son, 65 Pine street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends are respectfully invited to attend. The funeral

arrangements are in charge of Undertaker William H. Saunders.
DOUBLEDAY—The funeral of the late Mrs. Hanora Doubleday will take place on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock from her late home, 26 Wall street. High mass of requiem will be sung at the Immaculate Conception church at 9 o'clock. Burial will be in St. Patrick's cemetery. Undertakers M. H. McDermott & Sons in charge.
McWILLIAMS—The funeral of David McWilliams will take place tomorrow afternoon from the home of his parents, James R. and Mary (Norton) McWilliams, 4 Roosevelt place, at 2:30. Burial in St. Patrick's cemetery in charge of James P. O'Donnell & Sons.

FUNERALS

FALLON—The funeral of Henry Fallon was held yesterday afternoon from the rooms of Undertaker Geo. B. McKenna. Burial was in St. Patrick's cemetery, where services were held at the grave.

SHEEHAN—The funeral of Jeremiah Sheehan took place this morning from the home of his daughter, Mrs. John J. Mahoney, 74 South Whiting street, at 8:30 o'clock and was largely attended by many relatives and friends. At the Sacred Heart church a solemn high mass of requiem was celebrated at 9 o'clock by Rev. Bernard Fletcher, O.M.I., as deacon and Rev. James Gallagher, O.M.I., as sub-deacon. The floral tributes included wreaths inscribed "Papa and Grandpa" from bereaved family; wreath from Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Sheehan and family, and pieces from grandchildren, Mrs. and Mrs. John S. Brochi, employees of bleaching, clothing room; spiritual bouquets from James Sheehan, Mrs. Jas. Sheehan, Mrs. Timothy Keohane, Mrs. Jas. and Mrs. Michael Sheehan, Thomas E. Sheehan, Mrs. William Mahoney, Mrs. Catherine M. Bailey, bleaching girls, Bernard Carragher and Mrs. Frank Carragher. The bearers were Frank Carragher, Timothy Keohane, Thomas Sheehan, John Sheehan, Thomas Sheehan and Thomas Lynch. Burial took place in the family lot in St. Patrick's cemetery where Rev. Bernard Fletcher, O.M.I., read the committal prayers at the grave. Undertakers J. J. O'Donnell & Sons were in charge of the funeral arrangements.

DALPHOND—The funeral of Charles Dalphond took place this morning from his home, 111 Union street. A solemn high mass of requiem was celebrated at St. Joseph's church at 9 o'clock by Rev. C. A. Faquette, O.M.I. The bearers were Jean Baptiste, Frank and Joseph Dalphond and Omer Dion. Burial was in St. Joseph's cemetery, where Rev. Austin Graton, O.M.I., recited the committal prayers. Funeral arrangements were in charge of Undertaker Joseph Albert.

VIAI—The funeral of Luc Viai took place this morning from his home, 111 Union street. A solemn high mass of requiem was celebrated at St. Joseph's church at 9 o'clock by Rev. C. A. Faquette, O.M.I., assisted by Rev. Joseph Boudier, O.M.I., and Rev. Joseph Denis, O.M.I., as deacon and sub-deacon. The bearers were Camille Roussin, J. S. Lapierre, James Leboeuf, Alfred J. Blanc, Jules Lavallee and Emile J. Blanc. The delegation from Branch Pawtucketville, A.C.F., consisted of the following: Arthur Genest, Alexis Poulin, Thomas Moore and Eugene Messier.

A. G. POLLARD CO.

LOWELL'S BIGGEST AND BEST CHRISTMAS STORE.

Every day brings you new obligations. Christmas is just so much nearer, and the duties of gift buying are piling up on all of us. Come to this store with your list and you'll come pretty near to being able to fill every item. Stocks and assortment are greater than ever.

HERE'S AN UNUSUAL PRE-CHRISTMAS BARGAIN ATTRACTION. READY TODAY

A SPECIAL SALE OF WEAVERS' DAMAGES IN FINE SCOTCH TABLE LINEN

AT ONE THIRD (1-3) OR LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES TODAY.

Weavers' Damages are generally mismatched designs, irregular threads or slightly broken selvages, nothing that will ever impair the wear of the goods. This lot is principally Pattern Cloths, Napkins and Damask by the yard.

PATTERN CLOTHS

One lot 54x31 inches, can be used for breakfast or table tops, a good heavy quality, round or square designs, easily worth \$2.00. Sale price..... **\$1.59**

One lot 63x63, 68x68 and 70x70. Special choice designs for round or square tables, worth at least \$2.50. Sale price..... **\$1.98**

One lot sizes 70x70 and 68x90 inches for round, square or oblong tables, all new patterns. Among them are values up to \$3.50. Sale price..... **\$2.50**

One lot 72x72, 70x90 and 70x106 inches. About twenty (20) designs to select from and every one overweight damask; \$1.00 value. Sale price..... **\$2.98**

NAPKINS

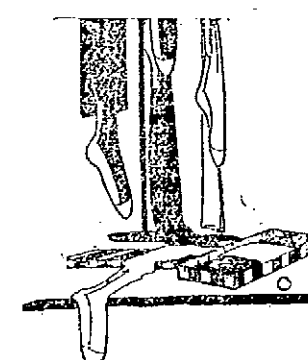
Just one small lot, only about fifty dozen (50 dozen) mostly odd half dozens, size 22x22 inches; we have sold this napkin regular goods for \$3.50. Sale price..... **\$2.50**

TABLE DAMASK

One lot 72 inches wide, made of fine pure linen yarns, about ten designs; not one worth less than \$1.75. Sale price, yard..... **\$1.19**

PALMER STREET

LEFT AISLE



25c STOCKINGS

17c PAIR

3 Pairs For 50c

300 Dozen

Hose for both women and children offered today in our Basement Bargain Department. A rare opportunity to purchase sensible, wantable Christmas stockings at a Third Below Regular. SILK, WOOLEN, AND COTTON FLEECE, LINED.

BURSON HOSE—Ladies' Fleece Lined Burson Hose, hemmed and ribbed top and white feet, first and second quality. 25c value, at, pair..... **17c**

3 Pairs for 50c
LADIES' GRAY WOOL HOSE—Ladies' Wool Hose, oxford gray, plain with ribbed top, also ribbed all over. 25c value, at, pair..... **17c**

3 Pairs for 50c
LADIES' BLACK WOOL HOSE—Ladies' Black Wool Hose, gray heel and toe, hemmed and ribbed top, also ribbed all over. 25c value, at, pair..... **17c**

3 Pairs for 50c
LADIES' SILK BOOT HOSE—Ladies' Black and Fancy Color Silk Boot Hose, very fine quality, seconds of the 25c grade, at, pair..... **17c**

3 Pairs for 50c
LADIES' SILK BOOT HOSE—Ladies' Black and Fancy Color Silk Boot Hose, very fine quality, seconds of the 25c grade, at, pair..... **17c**

PALMER STREET

BASEMENT

LISLE HOSE—Ladies' Black Lisle Hose, plain black and white feet, high spliced heel and toe, garter top, first quality, at, pair..... **17c**

3 Pairs for 50c
CHILDREN'S WOOL HOSE—Children's Wool Hose, fine ribbed, gray heel and toe. 25c value, at, pair..... **17c**

3 Pairs for 50c
CHILDREN'S HEAVY COTTON HOSE—Extra heavy quality, coarse and fine ribbed, second quality of the 25c grade, at, pair..... **17c**

3 Pairs for 50c
INFANTS' CASHMERE HOSE—Infants' Cashmere Hose, black and colors, made of fine Australian wool with silk heel and toe. 25c value, at, pair..... **17c**

3 Pairs for 50c
INFANTS' CASHMERE HOSE—Infants' Cashmere Hose, black and colors, made of fine Australian wool with silk heel and toe. 25c value, at, pair..... **17c**

There was a profusion of floral offerings placed on the grave showing the esteem in which deceased was held. Burial was in the family lot in St. Patrick's cemetery, where the committal prayers were read by Rev. Austin Graton, O.M.I. Funeral arrangements were in charge of Undertakers Amodeo Archambault & Son. Among the out-of-town relatives attending the funeral were Dr. Clement Fréchette and family of Leominster and Dr. W. White and family of Boston.

SUN BREVITIES

Best printing: Tobin's, Asso. Bldg.
If your teeth trouble you, see Dr. Hazen, 465 Merrimack street.
J. F. Donohoe, Donovan bldg., real estate and insurance. Telephone
James Barrett of School street is slowly improving at the Lowell general hospital.
Health and accident insurance that really insures is a good thing, but the kind that does not isn't worth having.
T. C. Lee & Co. carried the insurance on the building of Christmas Chochas at 214-216 Suffolk street damaged by fire Sunday, Dec. 5.
Fire in a pile of shingles in front of a house at 553 Chelmsford street killed out members of Eugene J. and Frank J. at 10 o'clock this forenoon. The fire started from a spark from a

pile of ashes and started to burn furiously when checked by the department.
Lawrence Liz, the six-year-old boy companion, Harry Nowik, is very much critically injured in the automobile accident Sunday. Is reported to be resting comfortably at St. John's hospital. He is not yet entirely conscious. His

The Home

If the Gift is to be FURNITURE, go to Adams'.

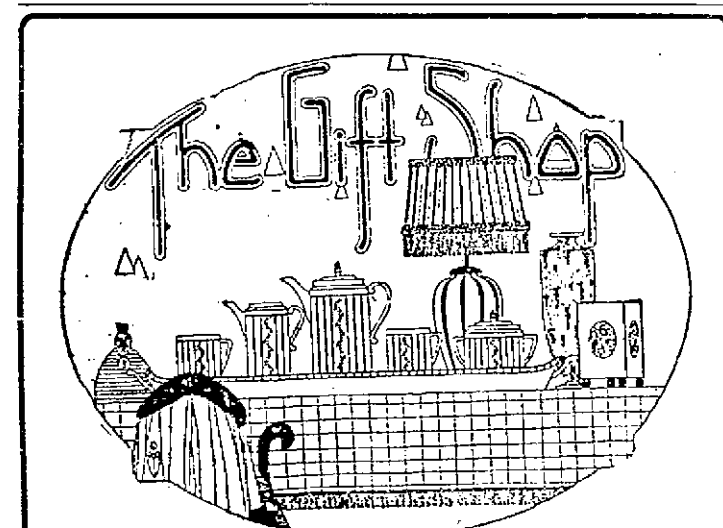
Something for the home is a pleasure to all.

ADAMS & CO.

Furniture—Rugs—Draperies

174 CENTRAL ST.

A CLOSED CAR
for Parties
or Weddings
CITY HALL GARAGE



WE cordially invite you to visit the largest Gift Shop north of Boston and see all the latest novelties in Leather, Brass, Mahogany, Pottery, etc. Exclusive dealers in the famous Wallace Nutting Hand-Colored Platinum Photographs. Don't buy Holiday Gifts before visiting our Gift Shop.

Prince's Gift Shop

106-108 MERRIMACK STREET

UNION MARKET

173-175 177 MIDDLESEX
FOOT OF SOUTH ST.

TODAY

BEEF
Chuck to Roast, lb. 10c
Ribs to Roast, lb. 12½c
Sirloin to Roast, lb. 15c
Sirloin Steak, lb. 19c
Good Beefsteak, 2 lbs. 25c

LAMB

Fores, lb. 8c
Loins, lb. 10c
Legs, lb. 12½c
Lamb Chops, lb. 12½c

VEAL

Fores, lb. 9c
Loins, lb. 10c
Legs, lb. 12½c
Veal Chops, lb. 15c

Liver, lb. 5c
Frankforts, lb. 10c
Bacon Shad, lb. 15c

Fruit—Vegetables
Squash, lb. 2c
Turnips, lb. 2c
Cabbage, lb. 1c
Lemons, doz. 10c
Oranges, doz. 15c
Grapefruit, each. 5c

SPECIALS

Coffee, fresh ground, lb. 25c
Butter, fresh churned, lb. 28c
Tea, all flavors. 25c
Flour, bread, bag. 79c
Peanut Butter, lb. 8c
Cheese, lb. 18c
Clothes Pins. 3 doz. 5c
Toilet Paper. 9 rolls 25c
Corn Flakes, pkg. 4c
Shrimps, can. 9c
Clams, can. 8c

DECEMBER

			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18

19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON							
Southern Div.			Portland Div.				
To Boston		From Boston	To Boston		From Boston		
Lve.	Arr.	Lve.	Arr.	Lve.	Arr.	Lve.	Arr.
6:55	6:40	2:55	3:35	6:55	7:25	10:35	8:45
6:25	7:00	6:40	6:55	9:55	10:25	10:35	10:45

6:47	7:50	7:13	8:21	9:40	10:45	11:50	12:55
10:40	7:50	7:50	8:25	10:29	12:07	10:50	12:33
6:57	8:00	8:21	9:31	12:03	1:12	3:30	4:40
7:21	8:00	8:00	9:33	12:17	2:40	5:41	8:11
8:25	8:37	8:37	9:47	3:12	4:11	6:53	7:50
8:56	9:07	9:07	10:09	3:45	4:44	7:26	8:23
9:06	9:35	10:00	1:08	7:05	8:15	9:59	11:14
10:20	10:51	11:05	1:57	10:25	11:38		
9:36	10:22	2:00	3:16				
10:19	11:20	3:00	3:47				
10:45	11:40	3:11	4:10				
12:15	1:08	4:00	4:59				
3:50	2:23	4:41	5:34				

Sunday Trains

Southern Division			
6:47	7:30	8:45	9:41

11.00.50	11.00	15.21	6.24	7.21	8.68	2.90	16.00
3.55	4.35	5.38	6.52	8.25	9.31	11.30	12.00
1.17	5.28	10.51	6.10	11.01	10.66	10.66	11.31
4.28			7.14	7.24			
8.36			8.60	8.65			
15.02	7.16		8.59	14.13			
1.13	8.56	9.45	10.45	2.32	3.35	7.15	8.25
5.15	8.57	10.40	11.26	5.10	6.00	8.90	8.63
9.45	10.36	11.40	12.36	6.23	7.12	9.50	6.66
				8.15	8.55	10.29	10.22
				8.45	9.35	10.29	11.31
				9.45	10.30		
Portland Division							
8.20	9.25	5.00	0.10				

Memorial Day, 1 Saturday only.	3.50	5.00	4.33	4.44
Holidays, 1 Saturday only.	5.45	7.00	5.30	6.33
	8.55	10.04	8.15	9.11

KEY TO FIRE ALARM BOXES

1 All box numbers commencing with the figure one, as 12, 13, etc., up to 131 are located within a radius of about one-half mile from the North common, extending from Dutton street north to Pawtucket street and from

2 All box numbers commencing with two as 21, 23, etc., are located in the business area about one-quarter mile radius from the post office extending

3 All box numbers commencing with three, are located in the lower High-lands, extending from the depot Wilder street and from Hale street along the line of Western avenue and Pawtucket canal to Pawtucket street.

5 All numbers commencing with five are located in the upper Highland and Middlesex Village.

6 All numbers commencing with six are located in Centralville.

7 All numbers commencing with seven are located in Pawtucketville.

8 All numbers commencing with eight, are located in Belvidere.

MONEY TO LOAN

GET YOUR
Money
For Xmas

Shopping

AT THE
American Loan Co.
ROOM 319 HILDRETH BLDG.
Mass. License No. 103.

If You need money

and are working, we will
make you a loan quickly \$5 & \$10

SMALL WEEKLY PAYMENTS
ALL DEALINGS CONFIDENTIAL
Equitable Loan Co
OFFICES 203 HILDRETH BLDG
45 MERRIMACK ST.
Up One Flight at Head of Stairs
Lic. No. 144.

XMAS
MONEY
\$5.00 to \$100
AT LEGAL RATES

National Loan Co.
21 and 22 HOWE BLDG.,
MERRIMACK SQUARE
Look for the "Blue and White"
Logo

RE
\$1.
ugh-

Signs
LICENSE NO. 91

SPECIAL NOTICES

HAT BLEACHERY—Ladies' and Gents' hats cleaned, dyed and reblocked into latest styles. E. H. Severy, Inc., Middle St.

WE PAY the highest price on second hand furniture. We also have moving and jobbing team. A. J. Jager, tel. 4441-R, 453 Merrimack St.

PIANOS and organs tuned and

OLD MIRRORS re-silvered to like new. We make new ones to order.

STOVE REPAIRS—We carry in a full line of stoves, grates, water fronts and parts to fit all ranges. Telephone 1-10. Quinn Stove Repair Co., 140 Gerhart St., Lowell, Mass. Shop, 475 Adams St. Drop postal.

IN BOSTON—The Sun is on sale every day at both news stands in Union station in Boston. Don't forget this when taking your train for Lowell.

CHIMNEY EXPERTS—Lumburg Chimneys swept and repaired. Phone 1123 Bridge st. Tel. 945.

ROOFERS—J. Burns & Son. Roofs repaired. Tel. 528. 565 Concord st. Tel. 1459-J. 283 Pleasant st.

Bright, Sears & Co.

WYMAN'S EXCHANGE

to 3. Bankers and Brok
100 SECOND FLOOR

The Sun prints the news of the world when it is news and only such news as is fit to print. It is a clean family newspaper.

PRICE ONE CENT

LAMAR HELPED PLOTTERS

U. S. Attorney Says "Wolf" Acted as Agent to Tie Up War Muni- tions Plant

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The alleged activities of labor's national peace council in stirring up strikes in war industries factored into a grand jury investigation here today by the federal grand jury. District Attorney Marshall's statement that the organization was "linked with one of the

nished by Franz von Rintelen through David Lamar was the first official notice concerning the alleged activities of von Rintelen, although it had been known that he was connected with movements of some military nature in plants. Von Rintelen was indicted here last October on a charge of trying to forge a passport to assist his return to Germany. He is now in the custody of the British government.

Lamar Under Sentence

Lamar is under sentence to serve a term in the Atlanta penitentiary for having impersonated Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania but is free on bail.

The organization of labor's nation at peace council was announced in Washington last year. Its headquarters are in Washington, D. C., and it has branches in East Orange, N. J., now president of the council, said after Mr. Marshall's statement became public that he, too, would have no part in the council's activities and that it had been a factor in keeping the United States out of the war.

It was reported today that the grand jury has subpoenaed the records of a bank and hotel in Washington in an effort to trace the expense accounts of the peace council which it is said sometimes met in the Washington hotel.

"The Wolf of Wall Street" the disclosures of that body had nothing to do with the information imparted by Mr. Marshall.

42 INDICTMENTS/COLD GONE! HEAD

42 INDICTMENTS USED GUN. HEAD
AND NOSE CLEAR

Nine Men, Four From
Harvard, Held in Reg-
istration Cases

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 7.—Nine men, four of whom are identified with Harvard university, pleaded not guilty in the superior court today to indictments

charging conspiracy, the making of false oaths and the signing of false certificates in connection with alleged illegal registration for voting by Harvard instructors and students. All furnished \$1000 security for their appearance at trial.

The grand jury returned 42 indictments against the nine defendants arraigned today. Lewis S. Gannett, Harvard '13, pleaded not guilty to three other indictments a week ago.

OFFERED MILLION TO GO

FORD TRIED TO GET EDISON TO
ACCOMPANY PEACE PARTY—
PROFFER BROUGHT REFUSAL

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—The Public Ledger prints the following wireless dispatch from its correspondent on the Ford ship Oscar II.

One of Henry Ford's last acts before

the Oscar II. left the dock, Saturday, to be offered to Thomas A. Edison \$1-600,000 to accompany him on his peace pilgrimage to Europe.

best persons to be admitted on the boat. When Mr. Ford saw them he jumped toward the couple, grasping Mrs. Edison's hand. Then he shook hands with Edison and held on for a

“Are you going to stay on board?” he asked.

Mr. Edison shook his head.

Ford retained his grasp on the in-

E. P. CUNNINGHAM,
 Sec. Lowell Firemen's Club.

from Edison's ear and said:
"I'll give you a million dollars if
you'll come."
As he said it he smiled a quizzical
smile, behind which intense serious-

CHRISTMAS DRAFT

SWEDEN NOT NOTIFIED

Foreign Minister Says He Has Re-

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 7.—According to the Dagens Nyheter, the Swedish min-

ister of foreign affairs said yesterday that he had received no official intimation of the suggested visit of Henry Ford and his peace expedition to Stockholm. On the contrary, he inferred from the latest despatches that no such

Also would take place. He preferred, therefore, not to express any opinion regarding the position of the Swedish government in the matter until he had received further information.

Established March 1, 1877

INTERESTING LECTURE
An interesting lecture was given last evening at Rogers hall by Mme. Guerin before a large number of pupils and invited guests. Mme. Guerin told the

Office 19 East Merrimack St.
Telephone 79-W

Residence 53 Bartlett St.
Telephone 70-B

U. S. REPLIES TO THE
GERMAN GOVERNMENT

Request for Withdrawal of Attaches Due to Their Military and Naval Activities

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Secretary Lansing has replied to Germany that the American government's request for the withdrawal of Capt. Boy-Ed and Capt. von Papen, the naval and military attaches, respectively of the German embassy here was entirely because of their military and naval activities.

Secretary Lansing's reply to the German government's inquiry which indicated the Berlin foreign office intended to contest the withdrawal of the attaches under certain conditions was delivered in a long communication which the German embassy immediately forwarded to Berlin. At the embassy all comment on it was refused.

Pres. Wilson Approves Decision

President Wilson has fully approved Secretary Lansing's decision and it was said authoritatively today that it will be adhered to no matter what Germany does.

There was no indication of whether the reply would meet the contention of the German government that it should know the reasons for the request for the withdrawal of its officers.

It was broadly intimated to the state department that if the request was based on something else than the developments of the Hamburg-American line conspiracy trial or the case of James F. J. Archibald, the American war correspondent who secretly carried dispatches for Capt. von Papen, Germany would decline to withdraw either of the men.

The general impression was that Secretary Lansing's reply at some length repeats that the two officers have become persona non grata because of their military and naval activities, and that, further under the diplomatic usages existing between nations, it is unnecessary for one government to demand the withdrawal of another's officers if it is not satisfied with the conduct of a diplomatic officer is distasteful.

Over night advices from Berlin indicated that the German government would withdraw the officers as requested, although it might press for a bill of particulars. The position of the state department is that it will not discuss the facts in the case nor reveal the sources of its information which have led to the decision that the activities of the two German attaches make their presence in this country no longer desirable.

The department of justice is still investigating reports that German agents were back of alleged plans for a counter revolution in Mexico, to be headed by Gen. Huerta. Attorney General Gregory said today, however, that no information on the subject had been called to his attention recently.

One reason why the American government will not furnish Germany with specific reasons for the request for the recall of Captain Boy-Ed and Capt. von Papen is its determination to keep secret the sources of its information. Reports involving other men in this country are under investigation and these the government does not desire to disclose until it is ready to take further action.

Secretary Lansing also sent a reply to Germany through Ambassador Gerard at Berlin. In making its inquiry Germany also used two avenues of communication, the German ambassador here and the American ambassador in Berlin.

While there was no indication today that the text of Secretary Lansing's communication would be made public, it can be said authoritatively that it declares the American government's action was caused by the military and naval activities of the attaches coupled with circumstances of an accumulative nature which are deemed sufficient for Secretary Lansing's action. These alone are responsible. No mention was made of Mexican affairs, nor did the name of Gen. Huerta appear.

The German government was informed, however, that an accumulation of circumstances and conditions by inference, if not otherwise, connected the attaches with attempts to violate the neutrality laws of the United States.

The Archibald incident, it was said, was mentioned in connection with the case of Capt. von Papen, and the trial of the Hamburg-American conspirators was mentioned in connection with the case of Capt. Boy-Ed.

Emphasis placed on the statement that military and naval activities alone were considered was taken to indicate that other German officials were not in any way concerned.

Secretary Lansing is understood to have conferred with President Wilson before dispatching the reply. It was understood the secretary thought that under the circumstances the state department might well inform the German government of the principal causes of its action, without, of course, going into a discussion of the facts or divulging the sources of its information. That is said to be precisely what was done.

In reply to Germany's intimation that it would contest the withdrawal if it were asked on anything beyond the Hamburg-American trial and the Archibald incident, Secretary Lansing's reply is understood to strongly intimate that other things than those did enter into the case.

As to diplomatic precedent, for the record of Germany, it is said Secretary Lansing's communication does not admit the right of the Berlin foreign office to inquire into facts and their sources. Consequently, no specific details of any kind were discussed.

The German embassy apparently did not know just what the next step might be, but it was said that the embassy was understood that it had not been officially advised of the views which might be held by the Berlin foreign office and that no official statement upon the subject had been made for publication.

The state department still has under consideration the case of Alexander von Nuber, Austro-Hungarian consul general at New York.

The charge of the Austrian embassy has submitted to Secretary Lansing a number of documents to support von Nuber, among them being a number of personal letters in which the consul general made explanations to the embassy about published reports. These were understood to have been written some time ago.

PRES. WILSON READS
MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Outlines Administration's Program for National Defense—Favors New and Broad Doctrine of Pan-America—Arraigned Americans Who by Sympathy for Foreign Belligerents Had Endangered Neutrality

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—President Wilson in his annual address to congress today laid down the administration's plans for national defense and told his hearers it was necessary for a new and broad doctrine of Pan-America.

With sharp words he arraigned American citizens who by their sympathy for the foreign belligerents had endangered the neutrality of the United States.

"America never witnessed anything like this before," declared the president with deep feeling.

The president's outline of the plans for national defense and the need for them was received in silence by the senators and representatives but with close attention. His declaration of a new Pan-American doctrine was received with great interest by the Latin-American diplomats who were present.

Outside of the main points of national defense and his references to Pan-Americanism the president covered a broad range of subjects—the broadest he has ever included in an address to congress.

They included the building of a merchant marine, the raising of revenue for the defense projects, a rural credit law, ultimate independence for the Philippines, conservation bills, and a variety of measures left over from the last congress.

Interrupted by Applause

Applause forced the president to pause when he said "It is high time we resumed our commercial independence on the high seas," and his declaration that "the task of building up an adequate merchant marine for American private capital must ultimately undertake and achieve, as it has undertaken and achieved, every other like task amongst us in the past, with admirable enterprise, intelligence and vigor," was greeted by republicans with vigorous hand-clapping.

Close attention was given while the president spoke of the fiscal situation and there was more applause when he said:

"For one, do not believe that the people of this country approve of postponing the payment of their bills."

When he referred to foreigners within the United States who, while small in number, "have brought deep disgrace upon us, and necessitate use of processes of law by which we may be

purged of their corrupt distempers," the greatest enthusiasm was shown.

Galleries Packed

The house galleries were packed three hours before the time for President Wilson to deliver his annual address, and hundreds who had failed to get the coveted tickets of admission lined the corridors of the capital or stood on the plaza outside to get a glimpse of the president as he passed in.

There were unusual arrangements to preserve order. Only those who had tickets of admission were permitted to go to the upper galleries and an exclusive rumor of some sort of a woman suffrage demonstration brought out extra guards which were sprinkled among the spectators and in the corridors through which the president had to pass.

A number of men were placed at commanding positions in the galleries. Officials were silent about the preparations but it was said at the capitol that word of a plan of some of the more militant suffragists to make a demonstration had come to light. It was said that lawyers representing the women had made an examination of precedents governing contempt in the house and from that action officials suspected that something was being planned.

Mrs. Galt in Executive Gallery

When the galleries had been filled with the usual visitors, the official parties came in. Mrs. Galt, the president's fiancée, and her party took the executive gallery. Other reserved places were occupied by government officials and their wives. The diplomatic gallery was unusually well filled, the Latin-American members being largely represented.

Just before 12:30 o'clock the members of the senate, marching two by two, went over to the house chamber and took seats reserved for them in the front rows of the benches. Committees had been appointed to meet, the president on his entrance to the building and take him to the speaker's room where he awaited the moment for entering the house chamber.

Cheers for President

Just after 12:30 o'clock the president took his place at the clerk's desk with his manuscript in hand ready to begin. Everybody in the house, floors

and galleries alike rose up and cheered.

Then a tense silence settled down over the hall as the president began reading in a low, even voice which could be heard everywhere. His reference to all parts of the American continent standing, "so far as we are concerned, on a footing of genuine equality," aroused the first applause. Then the allusion to "United States aid, but not coercion" of Mexico evoked more enthusiasm.

Many members followed the address from the printed copy.

Mrs. Galt watched the president closely but occasionally glanced over to the public galleries.

Another burst of applause followed the reference to "settling America aside as a whole for the uses of independent nations and American freedom."

Many nodded assent as the president, referring to the "war of nations" emphatically averred that the United States had "stood apart, studiously neutral," and that "it was our manifest duty to do so."

National Defense

When the president approached the subject of national defense, senators and congressmen alike in the rear of the hall were observed to be intently interested. The plans as described by the president in a general way were listened to with special attention, particularly when he referred to the conscription law. The president said that he, for one, did not doubt "the patriotic devotion either of our young men or of those who give them employment."

The reference to the army and navy program passed; however, without a sign of applause. A reference to up-building the merchant marine for commerce was applauded.

CORRECTIONS IN MESSAGE

In the president's address to congress printed on page seven the Associated Press sends the following corrections: In the course of reviewing the proposed tax on gasoline should be one cent per gallon instead of 1 per cent, also the tax per ton on fabricated iron and steel should be 25 cents instead of 30 cents. The amount of bonds for sale is \$225,000,000 and the amount sold in 1913 was \$134,000,000. In the message as printed these figures are slightly different.

Fire Destroyed Chemical Laboratory of Williams College

WILLIAMSTOWN, Dec. 7.—Fire early today destroyed the Thompson chemical laboratory of Williams college, a three-story brick structure, the loss on which is estimated at \$100,000. When the first alarm was given, Brainerd Peares, assistant professor of chemistry, and Cornelius Brown, an assistant, were asleep on the third floor, but they escaped. The fire started in a workroom on the first floor, from spontaneous combustion, according to college authorities, and quickly spread throughout the building. The Williamsstown and North Adams fire departments were summoned to assist student volunteers and when it was found that the laboratory could not be saved efforts were made to prevent the spread of flames to nearby structures.

A valuable library, a quantity of metals, and chemicals which it is said cannot be replaced, account of the European war were destroyed. There was a 200-pound tank of chlorine gas in the basement and extraordinary precautions were taken to protect this from danger of explosion. Water was continually poured into the room in which it was stored and it was saved. College officials stated that it would be necessary to suspend the chemical course temporarily.

IN GOOD CONDITION

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Winter wheat was in good condition as a result of weather conditions during November which the weather bureau in its monthly review today says rarely has been so favorable for all agricultural interests for an entire month. Over the great corn growing states plowing for next season's crop was possible throughout nearly the entire month and good progress was reported. Livestock was reported in good condition to enter winter in all districts except the far southwest where drought has prevailed for some time and in portions of the northwest where winter feed is short.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

ARCHITECT TO REPORT
ON HIGH SCHOOL PLANS

Municipal Council Hears From Mr. McLaughlin—Hearing on Gas Lighting Contract

The question as to the advisability of the city insuring against accident came up at a meeting of the municipal council today and City Solicitor Hennessy opposed it on the ground that it would cost the city more to insure than to pay the amounts allowed under the industrial accident board. The mayor read a letter from the consulting architect on the high school plans and a date was set for the hearing of the architect's report.

The council also set a date for a public hearing in connection with the street gas light contract. The contract for the installation of the heating plant in the Memorial building was approved.

George W. Duncan petitioned for a permit to build a garage in the rear of 5 Whipple street, and his wife, Frances A. Duncan, appeared as a respondent.

Mrs. Duncan, in reply to questions, continued to page eight.

CAME TO INCITE STRIKES

U. S. Attorney Says von Rintelen, German Agent, Was "Double Crossed" by Labor Men

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—United States Attorney H. Snowden Marshall declared today that Franz von Rintelen, the German agent who is accused of coming to this country to incite strikes in munition factories, armed with a large corruption fund, was "double crossed" by the labor men he tried to corrupt and the despotic expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars, failed to accomplish his mission in any effective manner.

Mr. Marshall gave the major credit for Rintelen's failure to the stand taken by high officials in the labor organization.

Praises Labor Leaders

"Rintelen only succeeded in corrupting some subordinates," Mr. Marshall said, "and he was beautifully double crossed." The real labor leaders took prompt steps to check his activities. Save for small strikes none of his efforts were successful and all the strikes he did instigate were quickly killed by the good men at the head of the unions. I am not prepared to state just how much money Rintelen expended but it ran into hundreds of thousands of dollars. He had \$500,000 to his credit in one bank."

Mr. Marshall refused to comment on David Lamm's activities in the scheme beyond saying emphatically that he would not be called as a witness before the grand jury, a proceeding which might give him immunity from prosecution.

To Seek Indictments

If sufficient evidence is obtained it is expected that indictments will be sought against the labor men who accepted Rintelen's money. Mr. Marshall stated that these men could be prosecuted under the Sherman law on the ground that they had conspired to restrain the trade of the United States in munitions.

Rintelen is at present held a prisoner by the British authorities in the Tower of London, and Mr. Marshall says his offense against this country is not extraditable.

Gompers May Testify

Samuel Gompers, the labor leader who has made repeated statements in public that he knew strikes were being engineered by the agents of a foreign

power, may appear before the grand jury here. Mr. Gompers is said to be on his way to Washington from the west and is expected to be here shortly.

Fay Hearing Put Over

The arraignment of Robert Fay, Walter Scholz, Max Breitung, Dr. Herbert Kienale and Paul Bronckhorst, who were indicted yesterday on a charge of conspiracy to commit murder in connection with plots to blow up munition ships, was today put over to Monday.

Paul Daecher who was also indicted on the murder charge in Jersey City, and has decided to fight extradition and will take an appeal to the United States supreme court.

DUMP CART RAN AWAY

Joe Buckley, the Fayette street barber, had a novel experience yesterday afternoon when he prevented a runaway dump cart from going through a large window in Swan & Co's drug store at the corner of Andover and Concord streets. A farm wagon was being driven up Andover street, it seems, with a dump cart hitched on behind. When part way up the hill the wagon broke and the heavy cart started toward the drug store window. Mr. Buckley was watching the incident and running into the street he turned the pole on the cart, thereby changing its course so that it rolled down Andover street clear of any buildings.

HATHAWAY WINS

Reelected Mayor Over Ex-Mayor Ashley in New Bedford

NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 7.—Edward R. Hathaway was re-elected mayor of this city today over Charles S. Ashley by about 500 votes. Ashley served as mayor for 17 years. He was defeated last year by Hathaway.

FRENCH SUBMARINE LOST

FRENCH SUNK BY AUSTRIAN WARSHIP—TWO OFFICERS AND 26 MEN CAPTURED

PARIS, Dec. 7, 5:30 p. m.—According to a German radiogram, the French submarine Fresnel was destroyed on Dec. 5 by an Austrian warship, says a communication issued today at the marine ministry. "Two officers and 26 men were captured."

TO AMEND CUMMINS LAW

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Efforts to amend the Cummins law governing the liability of railroads for automobiles damaged or lost during transit, so as to obviate the necessity of valuation of baggage, is to be made early in the session of congress.

Senator Weeks has prepared a bill and Senator Cummins himself, if unable to agree to the Weeks measure, will introduce one, which, in effect, would reverse the interpretation given the law in regard to its applicability to baggage by the Interstate commerce commission.

DEMANDS UPON GREECE

ATHENS, Dec. 6, via Paris, Dec. 7, 12:55 p. m.—An agreement for a conference of Greek military authorities and military representatives of the Entente powers to examine into and report upon the necessities of the situation respecting the allied demands upon Greece has been reached and the preliminary steps towards holding the conference have been taken. Premier Skoufoulis announced today.

LOWELL ELECTRIC LIGHT CORP.

29-31 Market St.
Telephone 521.

Is there a question in your mind what to give?

If so pay a visit to our electric store.

It is brimming over with Christmas suggestions.

Lowell Electric Light Corp.,
29-31 Market St.
Telephone 521.

FARRELL & CONATON
PLUMBERS, STEAM, GAS AND WATER FITTERS
243 Dutton Street Tel. 1513

MORSE'S METHODS

A WORKING HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT, NOT A POLITICAL ONE. WHERE MAN AND FOREMAN HAVE EQUALLY A SQUARE DEAL.

A department which lives inside its appropriation without transfers.

A department which has a record for work done per dollar spent.

A DEPARTMENT FREE OF GRAFT

Charles J. Morse for Commissioner.

CHARLES J. MORSE,
6 rear 20 Pond st.

HALIFOUX'S
ON THE SQUARE

MOTHERS and FATHERS

Do well to buy here for children. You can find so many useful presents for your children, you can save money if you buy a bill of our goods. People all over Lowell realize more and more each day how reasonable Chalifoux sells goods. This is your store and you profit mightily by purchasing here.

FOR 67 YEARS
City Institution for Savings
Never Paid Less Than
4%
Interest Begins Jan. 1st
CENTRAL STREET

LIKENS GREECE TO U. S.

King Constantine Says What is Happening in His Country May Occur Here

ATHENS, Saturday, Dec. 4, 10 p. m. (By a staff correspondent of the Associated Press.)

Constantine I, king of the Greeks, received the correspondent of the Associated Press today and gave him a message for America on the attitude which Greece has assumed in the world war and the reasons for the policy which has been followed by the Greek government.

"I am especially glad to talk for America," said the king, "for America will understand Greece's position. We are both neutral and are together determined, if it is humanly possible, not to court destruction by permitting ourselves to be drawn into the frightful vortex of the present European conflict. Both are trying by every honorable means to guard our sovereignty, protect our own people and stand up for our national interests without sacrificing that neutrality which we recognize as our salvation."

May Happen Also in America

"America is protected from immediate danger by the distance which separates her from the battlefield. We, on the other hand, are in the midst of the struggle. But the battle field shifted and may shift again. What is happening in Greece today may happen in America, Holland or any other neutral country tomorrow, if the present

EXTEND AMERICAN TRADE

FRANCISCO ESCOBAR TELLS OF OPPORTUNITIES THAT COLOMBIA HOLDS

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Francisco Escobar, representing the chamber of commerce of Bogota, Colombia, told the delegates to the international trade conference here yesterday the opportunities that Colombia holds for American manufacturers and investors. The conference is being held under the auspices of the National Association of Manufacturers.

The opportunity for extension of American trade in Latin America presented by the European war is slipping past the business men of this country, according to Mr. Escobar. Those seeking trade and investment in Colombia, Mr. Escobar said, must overcome the present prejudice against the country by studying the lessons of the past. The enthusiasm of the business men of this country for foreign trade following the outbreak of the war, the speaker held, was short-lived because either financial or other preparations for the task were lacking.

Most of the Latin American countries, said the speaker, "are lands of the future, and Colombia is more so than any other."

"Her present population is a little

A CLEAR COMPLEXION

Ruddy Checks—Sparkling Eyes—Most Women Can Have

Says Dr. Edwards, a Well-Known Ohio Physician

Dr. F. M. Edwards for 17 years treated scores of women for liver and bowel ailments. During these years he gave to his patients a prescription made of a few well-known vegetable ingredients mixed with olive oil, naming them Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets, you will know them by their olive

These tablets are wonder-workers on the liver and bowels, which cause a normal action, carrying off the waste and poisonous matter that one's system collects.

If you have a pale face, yellow look, dull eyes, pimples, coated tongue, headaches, a listless, no-good feeling, all out of sorts, or active nervous, you take one of Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets nightly for a time and note the pleasing results.

Thousands of women as well as men, take Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets now and then just to keep in the pink of condition. Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets, the successful substitute for cod liver oil—10c and 25c per box. All druggists.

The Olive Tablet Company, Columbus, O.

FAIRBURN'S

12 MERRIMACK SQUARE

WEDNESDAY A. M. SPECIALS

WE CLOSE AT NOON

LAMB CHOPS.....2 lbs. 25c
FRESH HAMBURG, lb.....12c
PORK ROASTS, lb.....13c

SMALL CUCUMBERS.....2 for 5c
NATIVE CELERY.....8c
BALDWIN APPLES, pk.....15c

15c LIBBY TOMATOES, can.....12c
15c EMPIRE PEAS, can.....12c
15c SQUARE CORN, can.....12c

FANCY TABLE EGGS, doz.....45c
3 FAIRY SOAP.....10c
35c SANFORD'S JAMAICA GINGER, bot.....29c
25c BOILED CIDER, bot.....20c
20c CITRON, lb.....15c

Cleveland's SUPERIOR BAKING POWDER

The Baking Powder for Pure Food

Made from Cream of Tartar

No Alum—No Phosphate

ARMY AND NAVY

Administration's Estimate of Expenditures Sent to Congress

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The administration's estimate of military and naval expenditures, including the first year's cost of the new national defense program was sent to congress yesterday, with a total of \$152,351,250 asked for the army and \$211,518,071 for the navy.

For the two branches the increase asked over the appropriations last year is about \$124,000,000 exclusively of amounts for fortifications and other items which may be included in a general scheme of military defense. The entire plan calls for something over \$150,000,000 in excess of the last appropriations.

The war department asks an increase of more than \$1,000,000 for the signal corps, of which about \$3,700,000 is for target practice, including machine gun practice. The quartermaster department asks for an increase of more than \$1,000,000 for supplies, and about \$7,000,000 for clothing, camp and garrison equipment. The number of horses needed is represented by an increase of \$355,000 in the estimates. In the engineer corps \$200,000 is asked for equipment of troops in place of \$18,000 last year. The increase for ordnance stores—for the purchase and manufacture of ammunition for small arms—is from \$109,000 to \$235,000, with \$1,500,000 for grenades. An increase of \$715,000 is made in the item for small arms and equipment. Foreign capital, he said, would awaken Colombia to "the realization of modern life and progress."

Colombia, Mr. Escobar stated, has fertile plains which could sustain a population of one hundred millions. It needs, the speaker said, better railway facilities; improvement of the Magdalena river, its main line of water communication and better harbors on its thousands of miles of coast line on two oceans. Colombia has a banking capital of less than \$1 per capita; the circulating medium is only \$5 per inhabitant and the foreign debt is \$3.00 per capita, said Mr. Escobar.

His country, Mr. Escobar said, is a great field for capital, energy and enterprise, and is worth seeking and cultivating. Foreign capital, he said, would awaken Colombia to "the realization of modern life and progress."

For the organized militia, \$1,300,000 is estimated as necessary, compared with \$250,000 last year, with an increase of \$90,000 for militia equipment. The military academy is estimated to cost about \$500,000, more with provision for 700 cadets.

For the naval militia the navy department asks an increase of about \$1,000,000. As planned, the plan is again suggested, to cost finally \$6,835,167 of which \$2,211,762 is asked at once.

Pay for the militia with \$5,000,000 instead of \$8,000 as at present is put at \$15,071,997, an increase from \$11,210,000 last year and 6000 apprentice seamen in place of 5500.

For completion of vessels of the fleet and repairs and preservation of those in commission, the estimate is \$10,500,000, an increase of about \$1,100,000.

For the pay of the marine corps, including that of one additional brigadier general, two additional colonels, two additional lieutenant-colonels, other additional officers, an increase of about \$100,000 to \$1,000,000 is asked. For maintenance of the corps the estimate is \$1,055,711 compared with \$1,000,000 appropriated last year and the total increase for the marine corps is put at about \$255,000.

For completing submarine torpedo boats before authorized, the estimate is \$2,282,500 against \$1,711,341 last year. For submarine bases \$1,000,000 is asked.

The big item in the new navy program is an estimate of \$21,647,000 as the first year's appropriation for hulls and machinery of two battleships, two battle cruisers, three scout cruisers, 15 destroyers, two gunboats, one hospital ship, one fuel oil ship. This compared with an appropriation of \$7,000,000 in last year's program. For the hulls and outfit of five fleet and 25 scout submarines (first year's work) \$7,500,000 is asked, compared with \$1,500,000 last year. For armor and armament of vessels authorized the estimate is \$21,000,000, against \$2,547,000 last year. For aviation \$2,000,000 is asked, an increase of \$1,000,000 and for reserve ammunition \$3,000,000, for which there was no appropriation last year.

One million dollars is sought for the proposed experimental laboratory to be placed at the disposal of the naval advisory board.

Cost of land and fortification items include \$27,000,000 for gun and mortar emplacements and \$2,000,000 for modernizing old emplacements, \$15,000 for the construction of new ones, and \$25,000 for the construction of new ones.

For the purchase and test of machine guns, a fast cannon and a modern type of projectiles on hand at \$1,000,000, with provision for \$1,000,000 for submarine torpedoes, the estimate is \$1,000,000, compared with \$1,000,000 last year. For the purchase and manufacture of torpedoes, the estimate is \$1,000,000, compared with \$1,000,000 last year. For the purchase and manufacture of torpedoes, the estimate is \$1,000,000, compared with \$1,000,000 last year.

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FOR RELIEF IN BELGIUM

LINDON W. BATES RESIGNS AS THE HEAD OF THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Announcement that for the time being there is no urgent need for application of American charity for feeding Belgium is made in a statement given out here tonight, which also announces that Lindon W. Bates, the American civil engineer who has been directing the work of the American committee for more than a year, has resigned.

The statement, which was given out by A. J. Hemphill, chairman of the New York committee for relief in Belgium, is as follows:

"The recent action of the president of the United States in asking this committee to share in the work of the commission for relief in Belgium in the United States, was prompted by a desire so far as might be to coordinate and centralize the endeavor. Out of it necessarily came some changes in the plan of operation. For the time being, there is no urgent need for application of American charity for food to the distressed country, that department of the work having been, for the time being, otherwise provided. As a result of this modified condition, Mr. Lindon W. Bates, who for more than a year has given of his time and energy without compensation, has resigned his official connection and taken well earned leave of the great undertaking."

The committee called into being by the president's invitation cannot permit this retirement without a pleasurable record its sincere appreciation of the great work which Mr. Bates and his volunteer associates have done. Such a great humanitarian undertaking, entered upon when everything in the world was in a state of chaos, brought to states of high efficiency, and carried on with a devotion, without challenge criticism and invite admiration at every turn, deserves commendation on our part and the gratitude of every one.

"In this changed condition also there comes a dissolution of the woman's section and the committee takes this opportunity to voice its warmest appreciation of, and deep gratitude for, the services rendered by Mrs. Lindon W. Bates, and the members of the woman's executive—Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Edward Hewitt, Miss Mary Parsons, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt and Miss Maude Weinman. It expresses its indebtedness to all those in the woman's section who so efficiently and self-sacrificingly have devoted themselves to the work of averting starvation in Belgium. The committee desires to add its heartfelt thanks for the generous offer of continued individual co-operation and assistance extended by the executive of the woman's section."

"Chairman of A. J. Hemphill."

"The Bayeux Tapestry"

SARAH E. PALMER, M.D. SPOKE AT WOMEN'S CLUB OF TIME OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR

An illustrated lecture was given at the Middlesex Women's club yesterday afternoon by Sarah E. Palmer, M.D., of Boston, her subject being: "England and Normandy. An eleventh century crossing of the English channel, illustrated by Norman needlewomen: the Bayeux tapestry." As a page of history the lecture was very original, but even to those who took no special interest in the tragic story of Harold and the triumph of William of Normandy, the explanation of the wonderful tapestry proved rare and instructive entertainment.

Dr. Palmer is a lecturer of charm and distinction, and she has the art of keeping the interest of her audience alive by touches of wit and keen commentary. She is also apparently a deep student of history and her preparation for the Bayeux lecture included a trip to the quaint old town where the tapestry of Queen Matilda is "carefully treasured."

In a foreword, Dr. Palmer explained that the tapestry in question was woven in order to justify the expedition of William in the eyes of posterity. It takes the Norman point of view and though it strives to give the impression that Harold was a traitor and that William was a rightful heir to the throne of England, it makes out a case for Harold, or at least arouses sympathy in the student who understands the significance of the figures.

The pictures proved wonderfully interesting. As a faithful record of the costumes and the life of the period they are more valuable than any history, and as explained by Dr. Palmer every line had a meaning. Behind the grotesque figures with their archaic gestures and lack of perspective is a thrilling human story. There one sees how Harold visited William and swore to recognize any claim to the throne of the conqueror; how William prepared for war by building ships and storing up arms; how the invasion was accomplished, preceded by visit of a comet that aroused fear in England; how Harold fought and fell and how finally William came to rule in the fair land of the Saxons. There are many little side issues that bring the period home to us and show how little man has changed in the passing of the centuries. Dr. Palmer certainly knows how to transport her audience back to the olden time and it was hard to leave the impression of having been taken back bodily to the time when the Bayeux tapestry was woven, the time of William, Matilda and the unfortunate Harold.

GOOD FOR IRELAND

RECENT CENSUS SHOWS INCREASE IN POPULATION, MORE BIRTHS AND LESS PAUPERISM

DUBLIN, Dec. 7.—The latest census figures for Ireland show an increasing population. However common this may be in America, or in the other countries of Europe, this feature is for Ireland an agreeable novelty. For the census ended Sept. 30 last the number of Irish was 27,772, a rate of 208 per 1000, and the deaths 14,679, a rate of 124 per thousand. There were only 5511 emigrants, so that the net increase in population is 935.

It is the decrease in emigration which has turned the scale. The situation might have been even more satisfactory were it not for the heavy death rate of children under a year old. About one Irish child in every dozen dies before it has reached the age of 15 months. Leinster and Ulster have the preponderance in this respect, in them one child in every seven or eight dies before it is 15 months old. In Connaught, only one child in every 15, Dublin and Belfast the doubt account for this, for poverty,

The Bon Marche

DRY GOODS CO.



This is the Victrola XVI, \$200
Victrola XVI, \$150

The Victrola Brings the World's Best Music Right Into the Home

The Victrola is all artists and all instruments—the greatest singers, the most famous instrumentalists, the leading bands and orchestras, the foremost entertainers of every kind.

Its superb music is as elevating and inspiring as it is entertaining. To hear the greatest artists interpret the great master-works of music is a pleasure that any one might well desire.

And you can easily enjoy all this delightful music in your home.

There are Victrolas in great variety from \$10 to \$400. Come in and see and hear them—we will gladly play any music you wish to hear. Easy terms can be arranged if desired.

15 Shopping Days to Xmas

OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE

"DO IT NOW"



stricken Connaught has more fresh air than can be found in the cities, especially in Dublin, which has a system of tenement houses where scores of families live in one house, and often more than one family in a single room.

That Ireland is a less distressful country than it used to be and is now on the mend is further evident from the statistics of pauperism. Here there has been a very marked decrease. There were nearly 5000 fewer people in the workhouses in the quarter un-

der review than the average of the same period for the past 10 years, and there were 12,235 fewer people in receipt of outdoor relief from the rates.

The least satisfactory feature of the returns is the maintenance of a high death rate from tuberculosis. The efforts inspired by Lady Aberdeen in every part of Ireland to stamp out this scourge has been by no means unfruitful, but the disease is still there and yearly takes a great toll of Irish lives.

The Inside of the Hotel

Is the part that counts with the guest. The architect doesn't make a hotel, he only designs it. The builder doesn't make a hotel, he only builds it.

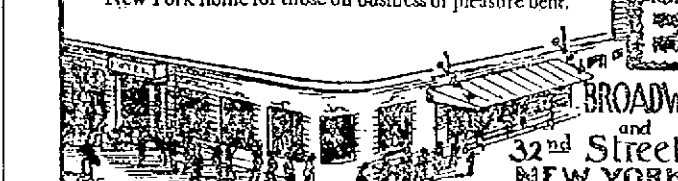
Don't select your stopping place from the outside. Look behind the front wall and see what is back of it.

The success of the Hotel Martiniere is the personality back of it, which shows in the lobby, at the desk, in the restaurants and in the rooms.

The telephone attendants, the mail clerks, the room maids, even the bellboys reflect the personality back of the "House of Taylor." We don't preach prices only. We have pleasant, homelike rooms from \$1.50 up.

In one and all you will find reflected the careful and consistent idea of guest-service that dominates every moment of your stay.

Located in the Heart of Things, only a golf stroke from the Pennsylvania Depot. On Broadway's throbbing centre. The Martiniere is the logical New York home for those on business or pleasure bent.



BROADWAY and 32nd Street NEW YORK

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

Owing to an increased demand upon our columns at this season of the year, SUN advertisers are requested to present their advertisements at least THE DAY BEFORE the date of publication, in order to insure insertion and to facilitate the handling of copy.

BRYAN MUST EXPLAIN

COURT ORDER ISSUED BY SUPREME COURT REQUIRES HIM TO APPEAR SATURDAY AND TELL OF SALE

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—William Jennings Bryan, former secretary of state, has been served at his hotel here, it was announced yesterday, with an order signed by Supreme Court Justice O'Leary requiring him to appear on Saturday for examination regarding the transactions connected with the sale by the United States government to Greece of two battleships.

Mr. Bryan is to be asked whether any secrets of the control, aiming or other control of the guns of the war vessels sold were confided to the Greek government.

The order was secured in connection with a libel suit brought by Petros P. Tatanis, a Greek resident of this city, against a Greek newspaper and Solon J. Vlasto and Demetrius J. Vlasto.

SEEKS MISSING HUSBAND

BROTHER EMPLOYEES WROTE HIM LETTERS SIGNED WITH GIRLS' NAMES

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—Broken down in health and obliged to go to a convalescent hospital for treatment, Mrs. Frank M. Head of 1475 Dorchester avenue appealed to the police yesterday to assist in finding her husband, who, she says, left home in May because brother employees on the Boston Elevated wrote him postcards and valentines signed with girls' names.

After struggling to support herself and her four children by taking other children to board, Mrs. Head is now forced to dispose of her furniture, put the children in institutions and try to regain her health.

Head was a motorman on the Dorchester division of the Elevated. Mrs. Head said yesterday that she feared her husband had become mentally disordered on account of his friends' persistence in sending him mail signed with girls' names.

In a letter written to his superintendent two days after he disappeared Head said: "I hope you will forgive me for what I have done. There have been letters, cards and valentines written to me by those men with girls' names signed to them. As far as character goes, I have been a gentleman. I am a jolly fellow, but that is all. Now, kindly forgive me for what I've done, for I have one of the best wives on earth. There is none better. As to character, she's an angel."

DELAYS OPENING OF DUMA

EMPEROR NICHOLAS HAS ISSUED RESCRIPT POSTPONING SESSION

PETROGRAD, via London, Dec. 7.—Emperor Nicholas has issued a rescript postponing indefinitely the opening of the duma and the council of the empire. This action is taken on the ground that the budget committees of these bodies have not yet completed the preparation of the budget.

A recent despatch from Petrograd said the duma would reconvene on December 8. That body was prorogued on Sept. 16.

11 WEEKS OF STRIKE

\$125,000 DISTRIBUTED IN BENEFITS TO AID THE CHICAGO WORKERS

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—During the 11 weeks of the strike of garment workers here \$125,000 has been distributed in strike benefits or otherwise used to further the cause, it was announced today.

Approximately \$25,000 of the total amount came from New York. Mrs. Francis Crane Lillie, wife of Prof. Frank R. Lillie, of the University of Chicago and daughter of the late Richard T. Crane, millionaire iron manufacturer, is to appear in court today on a charge of alleged interference with the police.

She was arrested yesterday while doing picket duty in the clothing manufacturing district.

NEW GERMAN CAMPAIGN

PREPARING ON A LARGE SCALE FOR OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA

GENEVA, Switzerland, Dec. 7, via Paris.—The Germans are preparing on a large scale for operations in Mesopotamia under Field Marshal Baron Koller von der Goltz, who has just been appointed commander of the Turkish forces in Mesopotamia, according to private information received by the Journal de Geneve. Although the German sneek offensives of Egypt, says the despatch to the Journal, it is not impossible that they may make their principal efforts this winter from Bagdad towards the Persian gulf.

JANE ADDAMS

Doctor Believes No Operation Necessary—Announces Result of Careful Diagnosis—X-Ray Taken

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Miss Jane Addams, who is ill at the Presbyterian hospital, probably will not be operated on. Dr. James B. Herrick said yesterday that he did not expect an operation. He gave out the result of the careful diagnosis of Miss Addams' illness upon which several physicians have been called into consultation.

"It has been determined," said Dr. Herrick, "that Miss Addams suffered from hemorrhage of the kidney; I cannot say how long she will have to remain in the hospital."

It was not known at first whether the hemorrhage was in the kidney or the bladder. A number of blood cultures and X-rays were taken to assist in the diagnosis. Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, a close friend of Miss Addams, spent a part of the morning at the Presbyterian hospital.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY

At a meeting of the Young People's Christian Endeavor society of the Westminster Presbyterian church, held last evening, Alex Ross was elected president; Miss Nellie McLoughlin, vice president; Miss Louise Jackson, secretary; and Miss Christine McDonald, treasurer. Twelve new members were added to the rolls of the organization. Besides the business meeting there was a supper and social in the vestry.

FUR DEPARTMENT

Large Pillow and Melon Shaped Muffs, natural raccoon, French money and wolf, \$8, \$10 and \$12 values. Pennant Day... \$5.98
Odd Fur Scarfs many styles, that sold as high as \$10. Pennant Day... \$2.98

J.L. CHALIFOUX CO.
COR. MERRIMACK & CENTRAL ST.
ESTABLISHED 1875

RIBBON DEPARTMENT

All Silk Hair Bow Ribbon in plain taffeta and moire, diamond and circle patterns, in all popular colors, 3 to 4 1/2 inches wide, 25c value. Pennant Day... 17c
All Silk Ribbons in Roman stripes, checks, plaids, rainbow stripes, light and dark dresdens, suitable for fancy work, 5 to 6 1/2 inches wide, 25 and 29c values. Pennant Day... 17c

PENNANT DAY

THESE GOODS ON SALE ONE DAY ONLY, WED., DEC. 8

ON ACCOUNT OF THE HOLIDAY SEASON THESE GOODS WILL NOT BE DISPLAYED IN OUR WINDOWS

The last Pennant Day this year and only 15 more shopping days before Christmas. Here is a chance to do your Christmas Shopping as well as supply yourself with Winter Necessities. We have made a special effort to give you unusual bargains in Christmas Goods.

MILLINERY DEPT.

Velour Hats, \$2.75 to \$3.48 values. Pennant Day... \$1.48
Trimmed Velvet Hats, \$2.98 to \$5.00 values. Pennant Day... \$1.93 and \$2.89
Untrimmed Velvet Hats, \$2.48 to \$4.98 values. Pennant Day... \$1.48
Untrimmed Hats, \$1.25 value. Pennant Day... 47c

Women's and Misses' Coats and Suits

Women's and Misses' Sizes in Coats, good assortment of styles and materials; values to \$10.00. Pennant Day... \$5.00
Women's Coats in many styles and every one new; choose early from this lot as the values are great, prices were from \$15 to \$18. Pennant Day... \$9.98
Women's Splendid Suits, all wool mixtures including poplin, broadcloth and serge, many of them less than half price. Pennant Day... \$7.50
Women's Suits in this lot almost every size including suits for stout women; the colors are blue, black and brown; \$20 values. Pennant Day... \$9.98
Women's High Grade Suits, many are samples, good assortment of colors; the price is less than you would pay for the unmade material. Pennant Day... \$12.98

Women's and Misses' Skirts

Women's Skirts in blue, black and fancy mixtures; \$3 and \$4 values. Pennant Day... \$1.98
Women's Skirts in poplin and serge, all new styles; \$5.00 values. Pennant Day... \$2.98

Raincoats for Women and Misses

Black and White Checks, also a few plain colors; \$5.98 value. Pennant Day... \$2.98

CHILDREN'S CAPES

Rubberized Capes in blue and red, sizes 6 to 14; \$1.95 and \$2.50 values. Pennant Day... \$1.49
Women's Dresses in silk poplin and serge, all the leading shades, \$5.00 value. Pennant Day... \$2.69

CHILDREN'S DEPT.

Children's Bonnets in corduroy, velvet and plush in navy, brown, black, red and copen; sizes 13 to 17; \$1.50 value. Pennant Day... 93c
Children's White Bearskin Bonnets, pink or blue trimmed; sizes 13 to 16; 93c value. Pennant Day... 49c
Children's Rompers in blue, pink and tan, sizes 2 to 6; 50c value. Pennant Day... 37c
Children's Flannellette sleepers with feet, sizes 2 to 6; 39c value. Pennant Day... 25c
Babies' Waterproof Pants in large, medium and small sizes, with draw string in black; 25c value. Pennant Day... 17c
Children's Serge Dresses in navy, brown and garnet; sizes 6 to 11; regular \$2.98 value. Pennant Day... \$1.69

Women's Hosiery Dept.

Women's Fine Cashmere Hose, gray heel and toe and gray split foot, double foot and garter welt; 50c value. Pennant Day... 3 for \$1.00
Women's Cashmere Hose in oxford and black with gray heel and toe in rib and plain knit, 25c value. Pennant Day... 3 Pairs for 50c
Children's Cashmere Hose in black with gray heel and toe, sizes 6 to 9, also infants' cashmere hose in black, white and tan in small sizes; 25c value. Pennant Day... 3 for 50c

KNIT UNDERWEAR

Women's Fleece Lined Vests and Pants, vests with high neck, long sleeves, ankle length pants; 25c value. Pennant Day... 18c

Women's and Children's Sweaters

Women's Wool Sweaters; \$1.25 values. Pennant Day... \$1.00
Children's All Wool Sweaters; \$4 value. Pennant Day... \$2.00

WAIST DEPT.

Colored Striped Flannellette Waists; \$1.50 values. Pennant Day... 23c
White and Colored Lawn and Voile Waists, counter soiled; \$1 value. Pennant Day... 29c
White Organdy, Voile and Madras Waists; \$1.00 value. Pennant Day... 55c
White Wash Silk Waists, high and low neck; \$1.98 value. Pennant Day... 83c
White Organdy and Crepe Waists, made over flesh colored chifon; \$1.98 value. Pennant Day... 88c
Black and all the new dark shades in Waists, made of chiffon tulle, newest styles; \$5.00 value. Pennant Day... \$1.88

Muslin Underwear Dept.

Women's Drawers, made of good cotton with Hamburg ruffle; 25c value. Pennant Day... 15c
Corset Cover, Hamburg and lace trimmed; 69c value. Pennant Day... 39c
Combinations, Hamburg and lace trimmed; 79c value. Pennant Day... 39c
Combination with lace trimmed, yoke front and back with skirt or drawers to match; \$1.00 value. Pennant Day... 53c
Envelope Chemise and Combinations with deep lace yoke, back and front; \$1.50 value. Pennant Day... 88c
Night Robes, empire style with Swiss embroidered medallions set in yoke; \$1.50 value. Pennant Day... 83c
Crepe de Chine Camisoles with lace insertion back and front; \$1.50 values. Pennant Day... 88c
Pink and White Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemise, made with shadow lace yoke back and front; \$2.98 value. Pennant Day... \$1.68
Flannellette Night Robes; \$1.09 value. Pennant Day... 59c

GLOVES

Women's Cape Gloves, 1 clasp, prix seam, in broken sizes, colors tan and gray; \$1.50 value. Pennant Day... \$1.00
Women's Chamollette Gloves, 2 clasp with fur lined wrist in gray and brown; 50c value. Pennant Day... 29c
Children's Mittens in red, pink and blue; 15c value. Pennant Day... 9c

DOMESTICS

Turkish Towels, 10c value. Pennant Day... 4 for 25c
Extra Large Turkish Towels, 50c value. Pennant Day... 37 1/2c
White Crocheted Bedspreads, 99c value. Pennant Day... 59c

MEN'S SHOE DEPT.

Men's One-Buckle, Warm Lined Overshoes with red rubber soles; \$1.25 value. Pennant Day... 73c
Men's Black and Tan Golf-Shoes, Lace and Button Shoes, Good-year welt, every pair a bargain; \$2.00 and \$3.50 values. Pennant Day... \$2.25
Men's 7c Rubber, Storm and Low Cut, light or heavy weight. Pennant Day... 49c
Men's House Slippers in black and tan leathers, all sizes; 50c value. Pennant Day... 35c

DOLL SPECIALS

Last Season's Dolls, slightly soiled; \$1.00 value. Pennant Day... 49c
50c value. Pennant Day... 29c

Women's and Children's Sweaters

Women's Wool Sweaters; \$1.25 values. Pennant Day... \$1.00
Children's All Wool Sweaters; \$4 value. Pennant Day... \$2.00

CORSET DEPT.

New lot of R. & G. Corsets, well boned, good durable quality, medium and high bust and long hip; \$1.25 value. Pennant Day 73c
Celebrated P. N. Rust Proof Corsets, well boned with cork protector; regular value \$1.00. Pennant Day... 66c
The Miller Corsets, either short or long hips, medium or high bust with broad front steel; regular value 69c. Pennant Day... 47c
Good Sized Guaranteed Rubber Sanitary Aprons, lace trimmed with durable net top; regular value 75c. Pennant Day... 47c
Medium Sanitary Aprons, rubberized Dress Protectors; regular value 39c. Pennant Day... 18c
Novel Sanitary Birds Eye Napkins, washable; regular value 15c. Pennant Day... 8c Each
Sanitary Napkins in boxes. Pennant Day... 7c box, 25c doz.

Brassieres, opening in either back or front, Hamburg trimmed back and front, all sizes; regular value 30c. Pennant Day... 21c
Gotham Sanitary Belts, all sizes, elastic webbing or in fitted sizes; regular value 30c. Pennant Day... 21c
Lace Front R. and G. Corsets, good quality coutil, well boned and long hips; regular value \$1.50. Pennant Day... \$1.00
Children's Little Beauty and Rhoda Suits, all sizes; regular value 39c. Pennant Day... 21c
Ruffled Shirtwaist Extenders in pretty and different patterns. Pennant Day... 21c
Guaranteed Good Fitting Brassieres of best quality, pretty Hamburg and lace trimmed, all sizes in pretty Christmas boxes; regular value 69c. Pennant Day... 50c
Ruffles, very pretty and made of extra fine Hamburg, cut either in the round, V on square pattern; regular value 69c. Pennant Day... 47c

Women's Neckwear Dept.

A special lot including Collars and Vestees and Collar and Cuff sets; regular value 25c. Pennant Day... 10c Each
Women's All Wool Scarfs in all newest shades; regular value \$1.50. Pennant Day... 89c
Embroidered Collar and Cuff sets in all styles; regular value 50c. Pennant Day... 25c
Ready-made Vests with fancy borders; regular value 75c. Pennant Day... 50c Each

BOYS' CLOTHING DEPT.

Boys' Bloomer Pants in blue and brown mixtures; regular value 25c. Pennant Day... 19c
Boys' All Wool Blue Serge Middy Suits, trimmed with white braid, pants are lined; regular value \$4.00. Pennant Day... \$1.98
Boys' Knickerbockers, woolen mixtures, dark shades; regular value 50c. Pennant Day... 38c
Boys' Balmacaan Overcoats, rain-proof, Scotch tweeds, of green, gray and brown; regular value \$5.00. Pennant Day... \$4.95
Boys' Norfolk Suits in blue, serge, gray and brown mixtures; regular value \$3.00. Pennant Day... \$1.98
Boys' Russian Overcoats, blue chinchilla, dark brown tweeds and chevrons, half and full belts; sizes 3 to 8; regular value \$3.00. Pennant Day... \$1.98
Boys' Rain Outfits, coat and hat, made of double texture cloth, tan and gray, sizes 6 to 16; regular value \$3.00. Pennant Day... \$1.98

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Men's Pure Silk Imported Four-in-Hand Ties in plain colors, open end put up in fancy boxes; \$1.00 value. Pennant Day 50c
200 dozen Pure Silk Four-in-Hand Ties, cut extra wide, open end, all the newest designs, also the well known satin in fancy boxes; 35c and 50c values. Pennant Day... 25c
Men's Heavy Domet Night Shirts, collar on, cut extra big and long, sizes 15 to 17; 75c value. Pennant Day... 50c
Men's Angora Sweaters in green, brown, navy and crimson mixtures, coat style with pockets, broken sizes; \$1.00 and \$5.00 values. Pennant Day... \$2.00
Men's Natural Wool Hose, guaranteed 50 per cent. wool, made by the Italian army, all sizes; 25c value. Pennant Day 12 1/2c
Men's Cashmere Hose, double heel, sole and toe, black only, all sizes, (seconds); 50c value. Pennant Day... 29c

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Men's Wool Undershirts only, sizes 34 to 45; regular value 75c. Pennant Day... 50c
Men's Heavy Jersey Ribbed Undershirt in white and ecru, all sizes; regular value 35c. Pennant Day... 25c
Men's Canvas Gloves with wrist; regular value 10c. Pennant Day... 7c, 4 for 25c
Men's Unlined Leather Gloves, calf and sheep skin, heavy weight; regular value 35c. Pennant Day... 25c
Boys' Undershirt with wool fleece, all sizes; regular value 50c. Pennant Day... 35c
Men's Extra Heavy Natural Wool Undershirts and Drawers, either double or single breasted, in all sizes; regular value \$1.00. Pennant Day... 79c
Men's Fur Caps in seal skin and electric seal; regular value \$3.50 and \$4.00. Pennant Day \$2.50

MEN'S CLOTHING DEPT.

Men's Balmacaan Overcoats with velvet collars and patch pockets, in gray and brown mixtures; regular value \$10.00. Pennant Day... \$6.98
Men's Sample Pants from suit ends of high grade woolen and worsted, sizes 30 to 40 only; regular value \$5.00 and \$6.00. Pennant Day... \$2.48
Men's Leatherette Black Club Bags, brass fixtures and sewed on corners, size 18 in. only; regular value \$3.00. Pennant Day... \$2.00
Men's Pants in blue serge and heavy wool chevrons, sizes from 29 to 44 waist, plain or cut bottoms; regular value \$2.50. Pennant Day... \$1.79
Men's Bath Robes in gray and white, gray and red, and blue and red; regular value \$3.00. Pennant Day... \$1.98
Men's All Wool Black Kersey Overcoats, with velvet collars, serge lined, and well tailored; regular or stout sizes; regular value \$13.50. Pennant Day \$8.50
Men's and Young Men's Suits, plain or patch pockets, sizes 32 to 44, in gray or blue worsted and dark cassimere mixtures; regular value \$10.00. Pennant Day... \$6.98
Men's 200 Pants in heavy all wool chevrons in gray and brown, also dark worsted stripes; regular value \$2.00. Pennant Day... \$1.19
Men's Overcoats in snug shoulders and box back, plain or velvet collars, yoke or full lined; regular value \$9.00. Pennant Day \$6.50
200 Pairs Men's Pants in plain blue or black chevrons and dark gray and black stripes; sizes 30 to 44 waist measure; reg. value \$1.49. Pennant Day... 81c
Men's and Young Men's Suits in blue serge and dark mixtures, sizes 32 to 44 breast; regular value \$7.00 and \$9.00. Pennant Day... \$5.00
Men's Oxford Gray Ulsters, with 6 in. storm collars and lined with a heavy chevron cloth, makes a good teamster's coat; regular value \$12.00. Pennant Day... \$7.75
Men's Brown Corduroy Reefer Coats with water proof lining of first quality, sizes to 50; regular value \$5.00. Pennant Day \$3.50

JEWELRY DEPT.

Hat Pins in assorted colors including black, 10c value. Pennant Day... 5c Pair
Brooch Pins—Mostly Imported numbers, 25c and 50c values. Pennant Day... 11c
Cuff Links, all new and handsome designs, 35c and 39c values. Pennant Day... 17c
Sterling Silver Peacock Rings, also Enamel and White Stones, 25c and 50c values. Pennant Day... 11c

SHOE DEPT.

Women's Button and Blucher Boots in patent, gun metal, velveteen and rubber; \$1.50 value. Pennant Day... 98c
Women's New Bronze Button Boots, turned soles with leather Louis heels; \$3.00 value. Pennant Day... \$1.95
Women's Goodyear Glove Rubbers with extension heels in all sizes; 35c value. Pennant Day... 49c
Women's Rubber Slippers in pink, blue and black soft kid with rosettes; \$1.00 value. Pennant Day... 73c
Women's Felt and Kid-skin Samson Slippers, made with soft Elk sole, all colors; 75c and \$1.00 values. Pennant Day... 49c
Women's Felt Juliettes, for trimmed, also Comfy Soft Comfortable Slippers in black, blue, pink, tan and lavender; \$1.00 and \$1.25 values. Pennant Day... 63c
Women's One and Two Strap Kid Slippers with low or medium heels; \$1.00 value. Pennant Day... 75c
Girls' Goodyear Welt Boots in gun metal and patent calf skin; \$2.50 value. Pennant Day \$1.65
Girls' Juliette and Comfy Slippers, for and ribbon trimmed, in red, blue and black; \$1.00 value. Pennant Day... 57c
Girls' School Rubbers, all sizes in storm or low cut; 50c value. Pennant Day... 29c

BOYS' SHOES AND RUBBERS

Boys' Heavy Dull Rubber Boots, wool lined, sizes 8 to 12; \$2.00 value. Pennant Day... \$1.29
Boys' Heavy School Shoes, made of kangaroo, blucher style, all sizes up to 5 1/2; \$1.50 value. Pennant Day... \$1.19
Boys' Heavy School Rubbers, sizes up to 8; 60c value. Pennant Day... 43c

HOUSE DRESS DEPT.

Long Flannellette Kimonos in good quality and pretty patterns; regular value \$1.00 and \$1.49. Pennant Day... 49c
Good Blanket Bath Robes, in sizes 36 to 44; regular value \$1.69. Pennant Day... 88c
House Dresses,ingham, chambray, percales and seersucker, in new makes, high neck and long sleeves, all good patterns; regular values \$1.50 and \$1.69. Pennant Day... 88c
Blanket Bath Robes in blue, pink, gray, red and lavender; sizes 36 to 46; regular value \$2.55. Pennant Day... \$1.69
Allover Aprons in light and dark colors, opened and closed back; regular value 49c. Pennant Day... 33c
Elastic Belt Aprons in light and dark colors, closed in the back, suitable to wear as a house dress; regular value 69c. Pennant Day... 39c
Bungalow and Elastic Belt Aprons in new patterns, a special lot of chambray and percales; regular value 79c. Pennant Day 21c
Short Flannellette Kimonos, all good colors; regular value 39c. Pennant Day... 21c
White Tea Aprons with one initial on the pocket; regular value 25c. Pennant Day... 10c
Fancy White Tea Aprons in holiday boxes; regular value 69c. Pennant Day... 49c
New Holiday Boudoir Caps, all handsome colors and styles; regular value 69c. Pennant Day... 49c
Heavy Blanket Bath Robe Slippers, in all colors to match robes; regular value 29c. Pennant Day... 21c

CANDY DEPT.

Assorted Novelties; regular value up to 25c. Pennant Day... 5c
Sunshine Graham Crackers; 10c value. Pennant Day... 5c
Sunshine Zestebacks; 10c value. Pennant Day... 5c

SODA FOUNTAIN

Try our Hot Chocolate with whipped cream, best in the city... 5c
Pineapple College Ice; regular 10c size... 5c
Strawberry College Ice; regular 10c size... 5c

FURNITURE DEPT.

Leather Covered Foot Stools; 75c value. Pennant Day... 49c
Imitation Mahogany Card Tables with felt tops; \$2.00 value. Pennant Day... \$1.25

TOILET GOODS DEPT.

Misses' Hand Mirror in white only; 25c value. Pennant Day 11c
Dressing Combs in white only, coarse and coarse and fine, 25c and 35c values. Pennant Day 17c

SHAWLS

Women's Silk and Wool Shawls; 75c value. Pennant Day... 29c
Women's Silk and Wool Scarfs and Shawls; \$1.00 value. Pennant Day... 55c

AT SACRED HEART

Strong Mission Sermon
on Sin by Rev. Wm. J.
Stanton, O.M.I.

The Sacred Heart church was taxed to its full seating capacity last evening for the second night of the men's mission, and at the beginning of the services when all stood and sang a hymn of praise the sight was one of rare impressiveness.

After the congregational singing all joined in the recitation of the rosary, after which Rev. D. A. Sullivan, O.M.I., gave the instructions, taking as his subject "Confession." He told of the power of confession, the priest's forgiveness and urged all to frequent confession. Beware of the triple alliance, the devil, the world and the flesh, he said, and come to the tribunal of penance. No matter if your sins are black as night, on sincere repentance, they can be cleansed, and you will not be given a sentence of condemnation, but one of everlasting happiness.

Rev. Wm. J. Stanton, O.M.I., a powerful and eloquent preacher, gave the sermon. His subject was "Sin," his text being "The soul that sinneth, the same shall die." In opening, the speaker said it was not the intention of missionaries to terrify or frighten their hearers to be good, but that they had a duty to perform and it came to him to speak forcibly and fearlessly on his subject. He said, in part:

"The first act of which every mother was proud when her child was able to raise up its right hand and bless itself; later the child was taught to pray and to love its neighbor and to shun everything that would offend God. It was the duty and the delight of the mother to do everything in her power to protect and shield the child from all harm. She knew by experience that sin would mean sorrow.

"The child was sent to school to receive the necessary moral training, and was taught the fundamental principles of respect for authority, and during that period all were supremely happy. Later in life, when you grew to think that you knew more than the teacher who taught you, you fell away from those principles, and teachings that were inculcated during those tender years and disregarded God, turned your back on your duty, and by so doing you became miserable and unhappy.

"You sinned against God; you were tempted and you did not have the power to resist that temptation. All have been tempted, and all shall continue to be tempted. All are aware of the point of turning from Creator to creature. But the way to avoid these evils, to come from falling before these temptations is to follow the example of Jesus Christ. He was similarly tempted by Satan, when after he had fasted for 40 days and 40 nights, Satan came to him and said, 'If you be the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread.' While he was suffering from the long period of fasting he did not convert stones into bread. He had the power to resist temptation.

"Those who say that they cannot resist temptation, that it is human nature to commit sins of the flesh, are disregarding the intelligence God has given them. They are imitating their mothers and sisters, they are imitating thousands of priests and nuns. They can be pure if they wish to be. Keep away from those who tempt you, and the

places where such tempters abide." Fr. Stanton then spoke of the sin of presumption. He exhorted his audience not to presume too much; not to go on committing sin after sin until ashamed to appear before the tribunal of penance. He said all are likely to fall from the path, but the fall can be repaired if you are willing to make amends and promise to lead a better life. "When you are down, come up, have the fighting spirit and do not be a quitter."

"The speaker then told of his experiences in visiting several prisons, and said that few could enter these places without crying for the poor unfortunate who are there, cut off from the world and isolated from their families. There they have time to think of their sins, to realize that they could keep away from the passions of sin, but their realization came too late. When asked why they are there, many will reply, 'I presumed too much. I thought I could go on doing things others could not do. When I was young I deceived my mother, my schoolmates and later my business associates. I was about to give up this deception when I was caught, and here I am today an outcast.'

Fr. Stanton then talked on the sin of intemperance, and he said that a man who drinks to excess cannot be congenial. A man who goes on day after day getting drunk and coming home abusing his wife and children, cannot claim to be a man. This sin is worse than the sin of impurity. "If any man here is addicted to these sins," said the preacher, "let him come to the confessional and be cleansed and purified, because all are entitled to these graces of God. Then go out into the world and keep your will, habitually and firmly. Avoid sin, keep away from the incentives of sin, come to church regularly, frequent the sacraments and remember my text, 'The soul that sinneth, the same shall die.'

Services were brought to a close with benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Rev. Fr. Gallagher, O.M.I., officiating.

ON NATIONAL DEFENSE

SEN. GALLINGER AND REP. MANN, D.C.P. LEADERS, TO VISIT PRESIDENT WILSON

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Senator Gallinger and Representative Mann, republican leaders of the senate and house, will see President Wilson tomorrow and Thursday respectively, to discuss the administration's national defense plans. The president expects to point out to them that he believes national defense should not be made a partisan matter.

AMUSEMENT NOTES

LOWELL OPERA HOUSE
"A Pair of Sixes," this week's offering of the Sides-Benson players at the Lowell Opera House, is one of the most entertaining and best comedy productions that has been presented by a stock company in this city. It is heralded as "The Biggest Laugh Festival Ever," the show is really funny and from beginning to end it is full of laughter. The farce makes an instant hit with a large audience last evening, the breezy conversation keeping these present in a roar of laughter throughout.

"A Pair of Sixes" relates a story somewhat out of the ordinary. It is centered around George B. Nettleton and T. George Johns, manufacturers of a digestive pill, who spend most of their business and pleasure hours in quarreling about their respective claims of being responsible for the success of the thriving business. They argue and argue but can't agree and both finally decide to break the partnership. They send for a lawyer but another dispute arises over the details of the business. The lawyer becomes disgusted and finally suggests that the dissolution be decided by a game of poker. The man who holds the losing hand is to withdraw from the firm and serve the other in any way he may designate. A forfeit of \$5000 is to be made if either man breaks the promise. After a round of humorous incidents Nettleton wins and the pair of sixes his partner having nothing but "four straight."

Nettleton chooses to have Johns serve as butler in his home, and imposes fines at the least, for any promise. After a while, however, both agree to call it off and the subplot of the play is really funny. The wife of one of the partners and the sweetheart of the other are brought into the matter of settling the complications.

The roles of George B. Nettleton and T. George Johns are exceptionally well presented by Homer Barton and Jon O'Day. The latter is really funny, proved himself a favorite in comedy parts. Their actions during the compilation of their partnership provide food for laughter wherever they go. Miss Ann O'Day, always pleasing, is seen in the part of Johns' sweetheart, Miss Florence Cole, and her interpretation is worthy of equal praise. Miss O'Day's appearance is also charming. As Mrs. Nettleton, Miss Gertrude Shirley is excellent. Miss Dorel Goodman is pleasing as Sally Parker, the giggling stenographer of the firm of Nettleton and Johns. Miss Gertrude Just, a new member of this company, appears specially for this week, favorably received. The other members of the cast are good.

The presentation of "A Pair of Sixes" is made under the direction of Frank Wright, who has carefully arranged all details. The stage settings are exceptionally good and everything is handled with the utmost care. Lovers of good comedy will have an opportunity to see "A Pair of Sixes" any afternoon of evening this week.

B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE

The headliner at the B. F. Keith theatre this week is without contradiction the "Indian Leopard" act, which is looked as the most distinguished animal act in the world, and according to the many who witnessed the act at yesterday's performances, the booking is not at all exaggerated. The willicats, as they may be called, are the property of Dolores Vallecita, a charming young woman, who has such power over them that one of her looks is sufficient to make one crouch in the corner. The act is sketched in a mammoth

Lowell's Leading Theatre ALL THIS WEEK

Willard Simms & Co.

In That Funny Wall Paper Screen "Flinder's Furnished Flat"

Most Laughterable Act in Vaudeville

The Popular Comedian and Songster

WILL MORRISSEY

—And—

DOLLY HACKETT

From the Movies

In Original Songs and Satire

DRAWEE, FRISCO & HAMBO

In Their Funny Sketch

"FUN IN A HOTTENTOT HOTEL"

McCORMACK & WALLACE

In Their Ventriloquist Novelty "The Theatrical Agent"



ABOVE ARE FEW OF THE WONDERFUL COAT VALUES IN THIS SALE AT \$12.50

TOMORROW WE WILL BEGIN A Most Extraordinary Sale

600 Women's and Misses' WINTER COATS \$12.50

The biggest and best sale of the season. A wonderful purchase of the entire stock from the biggest and best coat makers in New York. Our purchase price enables us to offer these coats at practically half and less than half regular prices. Actual value of every coat is \$20 to \$27.50.

More than half of these coats are cut in this season's latest models and trimmed throughout with beautiful satin and peau de cygne.

SALE BEGINS PROMPTLY AT 9 A. M. WEDNESDAY

PLAN TO SHOP EARLY—IT IS TO YOUR ADVANTAGE

The Various Fur Trimmings Are
RACCOON,
OPOSSUM,
BEAVER,
HUDSON SEAL,
NATURAL SKUNK

Sizes 14 to 18 and 36 to 46.

Broadcloth, Poplin, Corduroy, Cheviots, Mixtures, Fur Fabric Cloths and Plushes.

Cherry & Webb

New York Cloak and Suit Co.

12-18 JOHN STREET



HA! HA! HA!

"It Didn't Hurt a Bit"

Positive Painless Extraction
Free When Work Is Done

Dr. H. LAURIN

The New York Surgeon Dentist

Open Sundays from 9 a. m. to 12 m. Week days from 11 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Tel. 4253. Opp. Owl Theatre

253 CENTRAL STREET.

B. F. KEITH'S

The Most Distinguished Animal Act in the World.

Dolores Vallecita

And Her Imperial Group of Performing

INDIAN LEOPARDS

ROYALTY'S FAVORITE

ROXY LA ROCCA

Something New in Vaudeville

THOSE SOUTHERN BABIES,

VIRGINIA GREY

& TONY KLUMKER

Famous Beauty Tells Hair Curling Secrets

"I cannot too strongly condemn the use of the hot curling-iron," says Rita Moyn. "It means death to the hair eventually. Moreover it is entirely unnecessary. The hair can be made beautifully wavy and curly in any extent and in any form desired, merely by using such a simple thing as pure salerine. This perfectly harmless liquid should be applied to the hair with a clean tooth brush at night. In the morning you will find that a very beautiful natural wave and curliness has resulted, and the effect will last a considerable time."

"The liquid salerine is very beneficial and is not sticky or greasy. Neither does it streak the hair nor stain the scalp. You need not get more than a few ounces from your druggist. The best way is to divide the front and back hair into four to six strands and to moisten each strand thoroughly from root to tip."

"In the Absence of Susan"

BENEFIT Y. P. S. C. L.

First Congregational Church

Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1915, 8 P. M.

ADMISSION 20 CENTS

Music, Mystic Orchestra

CHRISTMAS SALE

By the Women's Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A.

IN Y. M. C. A. HALL

DECEMBER 8th and 9th

Afternoon and Evening

ADMISSION 10 CENTS

Wednesday afternoon an entertainment for the children from 4.30 to 5 p. m. Children admitted free accompanied by adult.

Supper and Entertainment Both Evenings

Doors Open at 3 P. M.

WAR EXPERIENCES

Recital of Old French Popular Songs

LA BARONNE HUBERT, of Paris (Frances Wilson Ward)

COLONIAL HALL

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1915

7.45 P. M.

TICKETS 50 CENTS

Sold at the door or telephone 1101, Mrs. J. Harry Boardman.

very eccentric manner. The pair are very jovial and they keep their audience in constant laughter.

Hugh McCormack and Grace Wallace form a pair of ventriloquists rarely seen on the American stage. Their sketch is entitled "The Theatrical Agent," and it is worth seeing. The act is more or less funny and appeals to both children and adults.

Roxy La Rocca, an Italian harpist, is in a class by himself with his rich music and captivating ways. He plays organ and popular selections, and the instrument he uses was presented him by King Emmanuel of Italy, who recognized the young musician an artist of rare ability. Roxy has a way of his own of appealing to his listeners and at last evening's performance, while executing his popular selections, he coaxed a little and soon he had all who are able to whistle taking a try at it and following his rich music.

The young man played as an overture "Pet and Peasant," and this was greeted with prolonged applause. Roxy is now a favorite in Lowell and for the remainder of the week he will prove a big drawing card.

"Flinder's Furnished Flat," such is the title of a one-act comedy sketch produced by Willard Simms & Co. This sketch is known as the "Wall Paper" act and despite the fact that it is not new to the Lowell public, it is always well received. Flinder undertakes to paper the wall of his flat, for he believes the regular man in the business are overcharging him, and unfortunately, while a little excited, he goes into the flat of a young woman and in a few moments does things up brown. Three or four gallons of paste are spread over the carpets and furniture, and Flinder attempts to do his work. The series of falls and tumbles which follow are very amusing. The act closes with a bit of light opera just over the footlights.

Will Morrissey, booked as the popular comedian and songster, and Dolly Hackett, who is just from the movies, present a very interesting and novel act. This is the pair's first appearance here, and if one is to judge by the reception they received last evening, they will return again. Mr. Morrissey and Miss Hackett get away from the usual act for two persons and accordingly they present burlesque motion pictures. They also dance and sing, and prove very entertaining.

The Hearst-Selig News Pictorial holds new views, including a number of official Russian war films taken on the Caucasus front. This evening the same bill will be presented in conjunction with the Y.M.C.A. minstrel show.

ALL LOWELL IS TALKING ABOUT THIS GREAT PLAY

Packed Houses Greet Emerson Players In

A PAIR of SIXES

New York and Boston Went Wild Over This Play.

HOMER BARTON

AND O'DAY

And All the Favorites

Everybody in Lowell Will Want to See This Colonial Hit.

A PAIR of SIXES

Be Sure to Order Seats Early for This Attraction.

MERRIMACK SQUARE THEATRE

The charming star, Lois Meredith, appeared to splendid advantage in the principal role of "Help Wanted" at the Merrimack Square theatre yesterday afternoon, and delighted with her clever impersonations the many patrons of this popular theatre, who watched with keen interest this five-act Paramount picture. The play is a thrilling one, telling the story of the struggle of two men engaged in the same business for the stenographer. The result of this clash of desires is the expulsion of the younger man from the firm, but is recalled when the elder partner regrets his hasty action. The play is full of many gripping scenes. Lois Meredith appears as the girl who is so much sought after and acquiesces herself in this difficult role in a most capable and praiseworthy manner. The entire company acting in this gripping feature is strong and make a telling effect upon the audience. As the theatre has been leased tonight for the presentation of "Flinder's Furnished Flat," this feature picture will be shown this afternoon and tomorrow afternoon and evening. The absorbing episode of "Neal of the Navy" will also be shown at the performances, the time of which has just been stated. The other pleasing numbers on the program for the first half of this week will also be included.

OWL THEATRE

The gifted dramatic stars, Lionel Barrymore and Irene Howley, will be seen at the Owl theatre this afternoon and evening in the great five-part Metro feature film, "A Yellow Streak." This picture tells the powerful story of the regeneration of a man and girl, both of whom had been caught in the whirlpool of the underworld, and it is brimming over with heart interest. Many other excellent films will also be presented.

JEWEL THEATRE

Two fine features will be shown on the Wednesday and Thursday program at the Jewel. Crane Wilbur will be seen in the great three-act play, "The Protest," and Warren Kerrigan in the second two-reel episode, "Terence O'Rourke's" romance. Both these actors count a great number of friends, and they are cast in admirable plays in these two productions. Wilbur is especially good in "The Protest," a play of modern life, produced in a vivid and realistic manner. Tonight the amateurs will be seen in their weekly frolic on the Jewel stage—that means lots of fun for everybody in the audience. For those who are tired of too much sameness on a program, we would advise a visit at the Jewel, where select short films are shown on every program.

LECTURE-ON HEALTH

By request, Mr. J. H. P. Brown, M.T., of Boston, will repeat his recent lecture on Health, Strength and Beauty, in Room 216, Hildreth building, on Thursday, Dec. 9th, at 8 p. m. He will supplement it with Signs of Disease as shown in the face, hands and actions.

Y. M. C. A. STAR COURSE

AT THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

Pilgrim Girls' Orchestra

Miss Althea Clark, Reader

Wednesday, Dec. 8, 8 P. M.

ADMISSION 50c

Courtesy Tickets 80c and \$1.25.

Merrimack Sq. Theatre

This Afternoon, Tomorrow Afternoon and Evening.

HELP WANTED

Five Act Paramount. Featuring LOIS MEREDITH

"Neal of the Navy"

OTHER PICTURES

THE GIFT SHOP

St. Anne's Parish House

DECEMBER 8, 9 and 10

Sale 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Luncheon served Thursday. Price 50c. Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. Fred Buttrick.

BOY SCOUTS MINSTREL SHOW THURSDAY EVENING

HURDY GURDY PARTY FRIDAY EVENING.

JEWEL

"The Theatre of Good Things" WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY

Crane Wilbur

In the Wonderful Three-Reel Master-Picture

"THE PROTEST"

Also WARREN KERRIGAN in the Second Episode of "TERENCE O'Rourke's ROMANCES."

PRICES 50c, 10c

OWI THEATRE

Lionel Barrymore and Irene Howley in "A YELLOW STREAK" Five Parts. Many Others. Lowest Prices.

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor

SUN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER MONTH

BLUFFING THE VOTERS AGAIN

That Mayor Murphy broke his promise not to run for a second term is of slight importance compared to his failure to fulfill the other promises he made to the people as a means of securing their support.

Our neighbor of the Courier-Citizen flouts the idea that any importance should be attached to the fact that Mayor Murphy did break his promise not to run again as he also broke his promise to support the French-American candidate, whoever he might be this fall.

Well, to attach the least possible significance to it, not even the Courier-Citizen editor can deny that it was a political trick to secure election by deceiving at least a very considerable portion of the electorate who would otherwise have voted for Mr. O'Donnell.

That in the estimation of Mayor Murphy and his journalistic backers was a wholly honorable proceeding; but the voters do not think so; and their view of such matters was reflected in their vote at the polls in the primaries when out of a total vote of 12,206 for mayoralty candidates, precisely 9,659 voted to retire Mayor Murphy and in favor of other candidates. Of course it may be said that in spite of this fact, the mayor led Mr. O'Donnell by two votes; but this does not alter the significance of the primary vote as to repudiation of Mayor Murphy. It merely shows that the voters were not united on their choice of a man to succeed him; but it shows also that they lean with striking predominance to Mr. O'Donnell.

We take exception utterly and entirely to the statement of the Courier-Citizen that "the public has been practically unanimous in holding that Mayor Murphy has been a mighty good mayor by every standard." That statement is pure assumption which is the only material basis on which any such claim can be supported. Our neighbor must assume that the people like to be humbugged since it puts forward any such indefensible statement.

Mayor Murphy's violation of his promise not to seek a second term concerns a particular portion of the electorate who favored another candidate and who were thus deceived by a piece of political trickery of which any honorable man would be ashamed and which no honorable man can defend.

But Mayor Murphy in his first campaign made other promises on which he turned his back as signally as on that made to the French-American citizens. He promised an economic administration and instead he gave the city the highest tax rate in its history with very little to show in the line of permanent improvements.

For business bungling, and absolute incapacity to handle any large problem in a businesslike manner, the present administration, and Mayor Murphy in particular, have shown the most flagrant and floundering incapacity. The people have seen the executive ability shown by Mr. O'Donnell when in office, in the building of the comfort station, the big barn at the city farm, the health department stable and two cement bridges. Before leaving office he had practically complied with the law requiring an isolation hospital; but in spite of the ideal site selected the present administration reversed the action taken and after two years of voting and rescinding, it has only succeeded in securing a hospital site, the price of which remains to be fixed by the courts. The bungling on the Pawtucket bridge, the new high school, and practically every problem of importance touched, may be cited as further and undeniable proofs of incapacity.

In the absence of any public improvement that would redound in the slightest degree to the credit of Mayor Murphy, he and his friends take refuge, as it were, in the police department where there has been more political connivance and bluffing in the past two years than perhaps at any other time in its history.

It is almost entirely upon the performance of the police department that Mayor Murphy lays claim to reelection over Mr. O'Donnell. And what has this department achieved in these two years? It has attained the distinction of permitting two most cruel and wilful murders, evidently committed for robbery, to pass into the category of unsolved mysteries. The murderers are still at large with the safe blowers, the men who attacked defenseless women on the public streets and other criminals who might have been captured had not the department been so preoccupied with politics that many of them had little time to attend to business.

But we grant that the department did round up a number of crap shooters and Chinamen together with men who were playing cards in coffee houses; and so deeply were the police sleuths engrossed in hunting up these culprits that they had no time to go after the big game, and consequently "the professionals" have been unmolessted. The claim that there has been any improvement in the enforcement of the liquor laws is recognized as the most transparent pretence.

But there is one feature of the

mayorally campaign that is sufficient to arouse the indignation of any decent man. It is the descent of the Murphy supporters to blackguardism in the attempt to besmirch the character of Hon. James E. O'Donnell by associating him with gamblers and law-breakers despite the fact that in private life and official probity he can defy criticism. It would appear that Mayor Murphy is out to trick the voters again by a campaign of false promises, lies and vilification. What he does not care to say himself personally his newspaper friends are apparently willing to say for him; and some of the things they have already said against Mr. O'Donnell simply show the mendacity and desperation of the authors.

If elected, Mr. O'Donnell's first duty will be to provide a contagious disease hospital, to build a new high school of which the city may well feel proud; then to build a new bridge at Pawtucket Falls, and to see that in all these undertakings Lowell contractors will not be ignored. Sensible people are tired of municipal bungling, they want a man for mayor who has the executive ability, the tact and judgment to conduct the city's business in a businesslike manner so that public needs will be promptly and properly met and so that we may no longer see the city's funds squandered without tangible results.

PRES. WILSON'S MESSAGE

There is a marked departure in the third annual address of President Wilson to congress as compared with the two preceding. The same condensation, lucidity of expression, eloquence and clearness of vision are to be found as were found in the others, but the whole tone of this message is different from that of the others. For the first time in such a message, President Wilson speaks less of principles than of the way in which he will work for the application of principles by supporting timely bills in this session of congress. The great idealism that was so characteristic of his public addresses is still in evidence but it is held secondary to the practical demands of a critical time. It is a time for prompt action instead of stirring oratory, and President Wilson has risen to the occasion. Here and there are inspiring touches of the old spirit, but taken all in all the message is a surprisingly practical exposition of the needs of the time with a clear and open review of the measures that President Wilson will strive to have adopted by congress in the next few months. From first to last it is a proof of President Wilson's ability to meet new conditions intelligently, courageously and in a spirit of courageous determination to see through what he considers best for the country.

The keynote of the entire address is the necessity for preparedness, not merely military preparedness but economic and social preparedness to meet the new obligations imposed on us by the war. Many of the most practical recommendations have to do with plans for strengthening our national defenses. These include the army and navy plans published by Secretaries Garrison and Daniels, legislation for a government owned merchant marine, bills for the regulation of the Philippines and Porto Rico, rural credit laws, a bill for conservation, federal aid to vocational education and the creation of a commission to inquire into our transpor-

tation conditions. Scarcely one of these interests but has a direct or indirect reference to our national defence, and many of them are survivals of the last session.

One of the most pointed paragraphs of the address has to do with the very vital question of foreign plots. He referred more specifically to those so-called Americans who while professing American citizenship have striven to arouse sympathy for a foreign cause by unlawful means or who have actually worked against the integrity and prosperity of this country to advance the cause of a foreign power. Referring to these plotters "who have poured the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of our national life" and to their works, President Wilson said: "Such creatures of passion, disloyalty and anarchy must be crushed out. They are not many but they are infinitely malignant and the hand of our power should close over them at once."

Just as pointed was his reference to the need for creating a government-owned merchant marine. After declaring that private capital must ultimately back American shipping, the president came out most strongly for the building or purchasing of ships by the government. "It is a question of independence," he declared. "If other nations go to war or seek to hamper each other's commerce, our merchants, it seems, are at their mercy, to do with as they please. . . . Such a situation is not to be endured. It is of capital importance not only that the United States should be its own carrier on the seas and enjoy the independence which only an adequate merchant marine would give it, but also that the American hemisphere as a whole should enjoy a like independence and self-sufficiency, if it is not to be drawn into the tangle of European affairs."

The most ideal note throughout, many times referred to, is the growth of Pan-Americanism, to which the administration has contributed so notably. This picture of the western hemisphere striving to work out its problems of peace and brotherhood openly before the world is surely an inspiring picture when compared with the present activities of European governments. The message is a reminder that we ought to be thankful that at this terrible time we have at the helm of the ship of state President Woodrow Wilson whose latest message strengthens the confidence of the country in his patriotic statesmanship and his adherence to the best traditions of these United States.

ROUNDING THEM UP

Officials of the United States government are said to be of the opinion that a death blow has been dealt to the German and Austrian plots in this country by the conviction of Dr. Bueh, the request for the recall of Capt. Boy-Ed and von Papen and the arrest of others accused of plotting against American life and property. It is to be assumed that such optimism is well grounded and that, therefore, the direction of the foreign agents was in the hands of a few individuals. A little time ought to suffice to show whether the conspiracies are silenced, and if they are, it will be a triumph for the United States government—though a little belated. If the plots against ships, munition plants, etc., should continue, the rounding up process must likewise continue, and especial care must be taken to reach those who have the task of distributing the funds. Court revelations and the confessions of implicated plotters thus far have shown that even the most fervid Teutonic patriotism for things Teutonic has an intensely practical side. When the official who distributes the money is caught and convicted or sent to



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The Chesterfield

(The overcoat of a gentleman)

The overcoat that has dignity and character, that is "good form," always in style no matter what may be the vagaries of fashion.

The Chesterfield

is knee length with a fairly full back that drapes gracefully, has fly front and velvet or cloth collar as preferred. The materials are fine coatings, meltons and kerseys, in black, dark oxford and gray, lined with princess serge, worsted or pure dye silk—made for us of special fabrics or made by Rogers, Peet & Co.

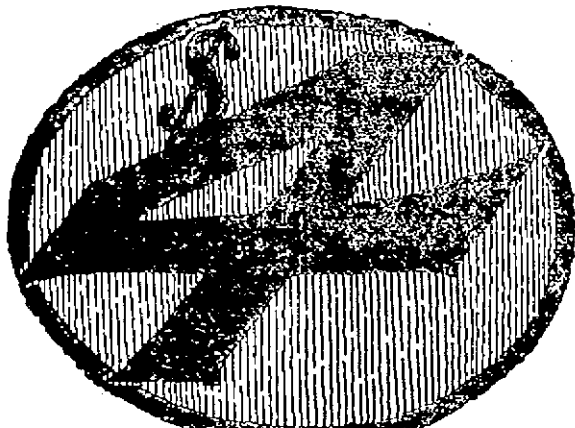
\$35, \$30, \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10

The Chesterfield

is but one of the many models in overcoats that we display. There are Box Overcoats, double and single breast, Form-fitting Overcoats and Motor Coats. Everything that's new and correct.

Putnam & Son Co.

166 CENTRAL STREET.



WEEK

THIS IS NATIONAL WALK-OVER FOUR DOLLAR WEEK

Some folks think that a shoe with such a reputation as Walk-Overs enjoy must sell for at least \$5.00. This week we are featuring the popular priced grade of Walk-Overs. We want everyone to know that they can enjoy the Walk-Over Style, Comfort and Durability that has made them famous at \$4.00.

WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP

WALTER CLARKSON
54 CENTRAL STREET

where he belongs, the plots against things American will of themselves fall to pieces.

PLANS, ONLY PLANS

We nearly have a planning board that nearly does things—a planning board that we cannot blame if it does not fulfill its purposes. Occasionally its members meet and talk some things over; they voice some good ideas; they make excellent suggestions. Yet, the average man judges by results and the planning board cannot produce results for it has neither money nor genuine authority. It merely calls the attention of the city departments to certain good things, but city departments do not, as a rule, take kindly to suggestions and are no exception. The ideal of a city planning board is very fine, but as constituted in Lowell, it is an empty shell. We have lots of room for

its activities, but we have a planning board that plans without ever getting beyond the planning stage.

REVISION OF TREATIES

MUST COME AFTER WAR, SAYS JOHN BASSETT MOORE AT TRADE CONFERENCE

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Revision of treaties between the United States and the European belligerents after the war, the establishment in America of a credit system for foreign buyers, and the popularization of foreign investments throughout this country were suggested today by speakers at the International Trade conference. The conference is held under the auspices of the National Association of Manufacturers.

John Bassett Moore, formerly counselor of the state department, said it is probable that after the war the

WHY "ANURIC"

Is An Insurance Against Sudden Death! Sufferers from Backache, Rheumatism and Kidney Trouble.

Before an Insurance Company will take a risk on your life the examining physician will test the urine and report whether you are a good risk. When your kidneys get sluggish and you suffer from backache, sick headache, dizzy spells, or the twinges and pains of lumbago, rheumatism and gout. The urine is often cloudy, full of sediment; channels often get sore and sleep is disturbed two or three times a night. This is the time you should consult some physician of wide experience—such as Dr. Pierce, of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. Send him 10 cents for sample package of his new discovery—"Anuric." Write him your symptoms and send a sample of urine for test. Experience has taught Dr. Pierce that "Anuric" is the most powerful agent

in dissolving uric acid, as hot water melts sugar, besides being absolutely harmless and is endowed with other properties, for it preserves the kidneys in a healthy condition by thoroughly cleansing them. Being so many times more active than lithia, it clears the heart valves of any sandy substances which may clog them and checks the degeneration of the blood vessels, as well as regulating blood pressure. "Anuric" is a regular insurance and life-saver for all big meat eaters and those who deposit lime salts in their joints. Ask the druggist for "Anuric" put up by Dr. Pierce, in 5-cent packages.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets for the liver and bowels have been favorably known for nearly 50 years.—Adv.

United States will find it necessary to revise or supplement its commercial treaties with belligerent European nations.

Co-operation of American business and financial interests in establishing a credit system for foreign buyers was advocated by V. Gonzales, banking adviser of the National Association of Manufacturers.

J. Santillano of the Guaranty Trust Co. of this city said that to stimulate trade and hold it in the people of the United States must make prudent investments in foreign countries.

SET FIRE TO CLOTHES LINE Some mischievous person, it is reported, set fire to a clothes line in the rear of a house at 520 Gorham street

belonging to D. Murphy about 5.45 o'clock this morning. The blaze ran along the clothes line and was discovered by a resident of the vicinity who telephoned to the fire department. Engine 1 responded and quickly extinguished the blaze.

Princess Henry, of Battenberg, governor of the Isle of Wight, is the only British woman ruler.

Rats and Mice

are a source of annoyance in every household. Why not get rid of them. Use our Traps and see how many you can catch. One customer caught eleven mice in four days, and has not been bothered since.

Mouse Traps, . . . 2 for 5c
Rat Traps, each, . . . 10c
Other Styles Up to 40c

Adams Hardware AND PAINT CO.

Middle St., Near the Depot

SACRIFICE PRICES

Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases, Leather Goods.
Devine's Leased Out Sale
124 MERRIMACK STREET

Lowell In a Nutshell

If you want to

"Buy in Lowell"

Consult the Business Classifications and Cards in the

City Directory

PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE

Chief Executive Details His Plans For National Preparedness—Disloyalty at Home Denounced—Urgent Need of Our Own Ships.

FOLLOWING is the message of President Wilson delivered at a joint session of the senate and house at the beginning of the Sixty-fourth congress:

Gentlemen of the Congress—Addressing you on the state of the Union the war of nations on the other side of the sea, which had then only begun to disclose its portentous proportions, has extended its threatening and sinister scope until it has swept within its flame some portion of every quarter of the globe, not excepting our own hemisphere, has altered the whole face of international affairs, and now presents a prospect of reorganization and reconstruction such as statesmen and peoples have never been called upon to attempt before.

Stoodiously Neutral.
We have stood apart, studiously neutral. It was our manifest duty to do so. Not only did we have no part or interest in the policies which seem to have brought the conflict on; it was necessary, if a universal catastrophe was to be avoided, that a limit should be set to the sweep of destructive war and that some part of the great family of nations should keep the process of peace alive, if only to prevent collective economic ruin and the breakdown throughout the world of the industries by which its populations are fed and sustained. It was manifestly the duty of the self-governed nations of this hemisphere to redress, if possible, the balance of economic loss and confusion in the other, if they could do nothing more. In the day of readjustment and recuperation we earnestly hope and believe that they can be of infinite service.

In this neutrality, to which they were bidden not only by their separate life and their habitual detachment from the politics of Europe, but also by a clear perception of international duty, the states of America have become conscious of a new and more vital community of interest and moral partnership in affairs, more clearly conscious of the many common sympathies and interests and duties which bind them stand together.

There was a time in the early days of our own great nation and of the republics fighting their way to independence in Central and South America when the government of the United States looked upon itself as in some sort the guardian of the republics to the south of her as against any encroachments or efforts at political control from the other side of the water; felt it its duty to play the part even without invitation from them, and I think that we can claim that the task was undertaken with a true and disinterested enthusiasm for the freedom of the Americas and the unmolested self-government of her independent peoples. But it was always difficult to maintain such a role without offense to the pride of the peoples whose freedom of action we sought to protect and without provoking serious misapprehensions of our motives, and every thoughtful man of affairs must welcome the altered circumstances of the new day in whose light we now stand, when there is no claim of guardianship or thought of wards, but instead a full and honorable association as of partners between ourselves and our neighbors in the interest of all America, north and south. Our concern for the independence and prosperity of the states of Central and South America is not altered. We retain unabated the spirit that has inspired us throughout the whole life of our government and which was so frankly put into words by President Monroe. We still mean always to make a common cause of untold independence and of political liberty in America. But that purpose is now better understood so far as it concerns ourselves. It is known not to be a selfish purpose. It is known to have in it no thought of taking advantage of any government in this hemisphere or playing its political fortunes for our own benefit. All the governments of America stand, so far as we are concerned, upon a footing of genuine equality and unquestioned independence.

Put to the Test in Mexico.
We have been put to the test in the case of Mexico, and we have stood the test. Whether we have benefited Mexico by the course we have pursued remains to be seen. Her fortunes are in her own hands. But we have at least proved that we will not take advantage of her in her distress and undertake to impose upon her an order and government of our own choosing. Liberty is often a fierce and intractable thing, to which no bounds can be set and to which no bounds of a few men's choosing ought ever to be set. Every American who has drunk at the true fountains of principle and tradition must subscribe without reservation to the high doctrine of the Virginia bill of rights, which in the great days in which our government was set up was everywhere among us accepted as the creed of free men. That doctrine is, "That government is or ought to be instituted for the common benefit, protection and security of the people, nation or community;" that "of all the various modes and forms of government, that is the best which is capable of producing the greatest de-

gree of happiness and safety and is most effectually secured against the danger of maladministration, and that when any government shall be found inadequate or contrary to these purposes a majority of the community hath an inalienable and indefeasible right to reform, alter or abolish it in such manner as shall be judged most conducive to the public weal." We have unhesitatingly applied that heroic principle to the case of Mexico and now hopefully await the rebirth of the troubled republic, which had so much of which to purge itself and so little sympathy from any outside quarter in the radical but necessary process. We will aid and befriend Mexico, but we will not coerce her, and our course with regard to her ought to be sufficient proof to all America that we seek no political suzerainty or selfish control.

The moral is that the states of America are not hostile rivals, but co-operating friends, and that their growing sense of community of interest, alike in matters political and in matters economic, is likely to give them a new significance as factors in international affairs and in the political history of the world. It presents them as in a very deep and true sense a unit in world affairs, spiritual partners, standing together because thinking together, quick with common sympathies and common ideals. Separated they are subject to all the cross currents of the confused politics of a world of hostile rivalries; united in spirit and purpose they cannot be disappointed of their peaceful destiny.

None of the Spirit of Empire.
This is pan-Americanism. It has none of the spirit of empire in it. It is the embodiment, the effectual embodiment, of the spirit of law and independence and liberty and mutual service.

A very notable body of men recently met in the city of Washington, at the invitation and as the guests of this government, whose deliberations are likely to be looked back to as marking a memorable turning point in the history of America. They were representative spokesmen of the several independent states of this hemisphere and were assembled to discuss the financial and commercial relations of the republics of the two continents which nature and political fortune have so intimately linked together. I earnestly recommend to your perusal the reports of their proceedings and of the actions of their committees. You will get from them, I think, a fresh conception of the ease and intelligence and advantage with which Americans of both continents may draw together in practical co-operation and of what the material foundations of this hopeful partnership of interest must consist of how we should build them and of how necessary it is that we should hasten their building.

There is, I venture to point out, an especial significance just now attaching to this whole matter of drawing the Americans together in bonds of honorable partnership and mutual advantage because of the economic readjustments which the world must inevitably witness within the next generation when peace shall have at last resumed its healthful tasks. In the performance of these tasks I believe the Americans to be destined to play their parts together. I am interested to fix your attention on this prospect now because unless you take it within your view and permit the full significance of it to command your thought I cannot find the right light in which to set forth the particular matter that lies at the very front of my whole thought as I address you today. I mean national defense.

No one who really comprehends the spirit of the great people for whom we are appointed to speak can fail to perceive that their passion is for peace, their genius best displayed in the practice of the arts of peace. Great democracies are not belligerent. They do not seek or desire war. Their thought is of individual liberty and of the free labor that supports life and the unencumbered thought that quickens it. Conquest and dominion are not in our reckoning or agreeable to our principles. But just because we demand undisturbed development and the undisturbed government of our own lives upon our own principles of right and liberty, we resent, from whatever quarter it may come, the aggression upon ourselves will not practice. We insist upon security in prosecuting our self-chosen lines of national development. We do more than that. We demand it also for others. We do not confine our enthusiasm for individual liberty and free national development to the incidents and movements of affairs which affect only ourselves. We feel it wherever there is a people that tries to walk in these difficult paths of independence and right. From the first we have made common cause with all partisans of liberty on this side the sea and have deemed it as important that our neighbors should be free from all outside domination as that we ourselves should be; have set America aside as a whole for the uses of independent nations and peoples of free freedom.

Out of such thoughts grow all our policies. We regard war merely as a means of asserting the rights of a people against aggression. And we are

as fiercely jealous of coercive or dictatorial power within our own nation as of aggression from without. We will not maintain a standing army except for uses which are as necessary in times of peace as in times of war, and we shall always see to it that our military peace establishment is no larger than is actually and continuously needed for the uses of days in which no enemies move against us. But we do believe in a body of free citizens ready and sufficient to take care of themselves and of the governments which they have set up to serve them. In our constitutions themselves we have commanded that "the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed," and our confidence has been that our safety in times of danger would lie in the rising of the nation to take care of itself, as the farmers rose at Lexington.

War Disciplined Might.
But war has never been a mere matter of men and guns. It is a thing of disciplined might. If our citizens are ever to fight effectively upon a sudden summons, they must know how modern fighting is done, and what to do when the summons comes to render themselves immediately available and immediately effective. And the government must be their servant in this matter, must supply them with the training they need to take care of themselves and of it. The military arm of their government, which they will not allow to direct them, they must properly use to serve them and make their independence secure, and not their own independence merely, but the rights also of those with whom they have made common cause, should they also be put in jeopardy. They must be fitted to play the great role in the world, and particularly in this hemisphere, for which they are qualified by principle and by chastened ambition to play.

It is with these ideals in mind that the plans of the department of war for more adequate national defense were conceived which will be laid before you, and which I urge you to sanction and put into effect as soon as they can be properly scrutinized and discussed. They seem to me the essential first steps, and they seem to me for the present sufficient.

They contemplate an increase of the standing force of the regular army from its present strength of 5,025 officers and 102,985 enlisted men of all services to a strength of 7,186 officers and 134,707 enlisted men, or 141,893 all told, all services, rank and file, by the addition of fifty-two companies of coast artillery, fifteen companies of engineers, ten regiments of infantry, four regiments of field artillery and four aero squadrons, besides 750 officers required for a great variety of extra service, especially the all important duty of training the citizen force of which I shall presently speak, 792 non-commissioned officers for service in drill, recruiting and the like and the necessary quota of enlisted men for the quartermaster corps, the hospital corps, the ordnance department and other similar auxiliary services. These are the additions necessary to render the army adequate for its present duties, duties which it has to perform not only upon our own continental coasts and borders and at our interior army posts, but also in the Philippines, in the Hawaiian Islands, at the isthmus and in Porto Rico.

By way of making the country ready to assert some part of its real power promptly and upon a larger scale should occasion arise the plan also contemplates supplementing the army by a force of 400,000 disciplined citizens, raised in increments of 133,000 a year throughout a period of three years. This it is proposed to do by a process of enlistment under which the serviceable men of the country would be asked to bind themselves to serve with the colors for purposes of training for short periods throughout three years and to come to the colors at all at any time throughout an additional "furlough" period of three years. This force of 400,000 men would be provided with personal accouterments as fast as enlisted and their equipment for the field made ready to be supplied at any time. They would be assembled for training at stated intervals at convenient places in association with suitable units of the regular army. Their period of annual training would not necessarily exceed two months in the year.

It would depend upon the patriotic feeling of the younger men of the country whether they responded to such a call to service or not. It would depend upon the patriotic spirit of the employers of the country whether they made it possible for the younger men in their employ to respond under favorable conditions or not. I for one do not doubt the patriotic devotion either of our young men or of those who give them employment—those for whose benefit and protection they would in fact enlist. I would look forward to the success of such an experiment with entire confidence.

At least so much by way of preparation for defense seems to me to be absolutely imperative now. We cannot do less.

The program which will be laid before you by the secretary of the navy is similarly conceived. It involves only a shortening of the time within which plans long matured shall be carried out, but it does make definite and explicit a program which has heretofore been only implicit, held in the minds of the committees on naval affairs and disclosed in the debates of the two houses, but nowhere formulated or formally adopted. It seems to me very

clear that it will be to the advantage of the country for the congress to adopt a comprehensive plan for putting the navy upon a final footing of strength and efficiency and to press that plan to completion within the next five years. We have always looked to the navy of the country as our first and chief line of defense; we have always seen it to be our manifest course of prudence to be strong on the seas. Year by year we have been creating a navy which now ranks very high indeed among the navies of the maritime nations. We should now definitely determine how we shall complete what we have begun and how soon.

The Navy Program.
The program to be laid before you contemplates the construction within five years of ten battleships, six battle cruisers, ten scout cruisers, fifty destroyers, fifteen fleet submarines, eighty-five coast submarines, four gunboats, one hospital ship, two ammunition ships, two fuel oil ships and one repair ship. It is proposed that of this number we shall the first year provide for the construction of two battleships, two battle cruisers, three scout cruisers, fifteen destroyers, five fleet submarines, twenty-five coast submarines, two gunboats and one hospital ship; the second year two battleships, one scout cruiser, fifteen coast submarines, one gunboat and one fuel oil ship; the third year two battleships, one battle cruiser, two scout cruisers, five destroyers, two fleet submarines and fifteen coast submarines; the fourth year two battleships, two battle cruisers, two scout cruisers, fifteen coast submarines, one ammunition ship and one fuel oil ship, and the fifth year two battleships, one battle cruiser, two scout cruisers, ten destroyers, two fleet submarines, fifteen coast submarines, one gunboat, one ammunition ship and one repair ship.

The secretary of the navy is asking also for the immediate addition to the personnel of the navy of 7,500 sailors, 2,800 apprentice seamen and 1,500 marines. This increase would be sufficient to care for the ships which are to be completed within the fiscal year 1917 and also for the number of men which must be put in training to man the ships which will be completed early in 1918. It is also necessary that the number of midshipmen at the Naval Academy at Annapolis should be increased by at least 300 in order that the force of officers should be more rapidly added to, and authority is asked to appoint, for engineering duties only, approved graduates of engineering colleges, and for service in the aviation corps a certain number of men taken from civil life.

If this full program should be carried out we should have built or building in 1921, according to the estimates of survival and standards of classification followed by the general board of the department, an effective navy consisting of 27 battleships of the first line, 6 battle cruisers, 25 battleships of the second line, 10 armored cruisers, 13 scout cruisers, 5 first class cruisers, 3 second class cruisers, 10 third class cruisers, 103 destroyers, 18 fleet submarines, 157 coast submarines, 6 monitors, 20 gunboats, 4 supply ships, 15 fuel ships, 4 transports, 3 tenders to torpedo vessels, 8 vessels of special types and two ammunition ships. This would be a navy fitted to our needs and worthy of our traditions.

But armies and instruments of war are only part of what has to be considered if we are to consider the supreme matter of national self-sufficiency and security in all its aspects. There are other great matters which will be thrust upon our attention whether we will or not. There is, for example, a very pressing question of trade and shipping involved in this great problem of national adequacy. It is necessary for many weighty reasons of national efficiency and development that we should have a great merchant fleet. The great merchant fleet we once used to make us rich, that great body of sturdy sailors who used to carry our flag into every sea, and who were the pride and often the bulwark of the nation, we have almost driven out of existence by inexcusable neglect and indifference by a hopelessly blind and provincial policy of so-called economic protection. It is high time we repaid our mistake and resumed our commercial independence on the seas.

Ships of Peace Needed.
For it is a question of independence. If other nations go to war or seek to hamper each other's commerce our merchants, it seems, are at their mercy to do with as they please. We must use their ships and use them as they determine. We have not ships enough of our own. We cannot handle our own commerce on the seas. Our independence is provincial, and is only on land and within our own borders. We are not likely to be permitted to use even the ships of other nations in rivalry of their own trade and are without means to extend our commerce even where the doors are wide open and our goods desired. Such a situation is not to be endured. It is of capital importance not only that the United States should be its own carrier on the seas and enjoy the economic independence which only an adequate merchant marine would give it, but also that the American hemisphere as a whole should enjoy a like independence and self-sufficiency. If it is not to be drawn into the tangle of European affairs. Without such independence the whole question of our political unity and self-determination is very seriously clouded and complicated.

Moreover, we can develop no true or effective international policy without ships of our own—not ships of war, but ships of peace, carrying goods and carrying much more; creating friendships and rendering indispensable services to all interests on this side the water. They must move constantly back and forth between the Americas, must ultimately undertake and achieve, as it has undertaken and achieved every other like task among us in the past, with admirable enterprise, intelligence and vigor, and it seems to me a manifest dictate of wisdom that we should promptly remove every legal obstacle that may stand in the way of such a desired revival of our old commerce and should facilitate in every possible way the building, purchase and American registration of ships. But capital cannot accomplish this great task of a sudden. It must embark upon it by degrees, as an opportunity of trade develops. Some of the most important undertakings, routes and develop opportunities where they are as yet undeveloped, done to open the arteries of trade, where the currents have not yet learned to run, especially between the two American continents, where they are, singularly enough, yet to be created must ultimately be undertaken that only the government can undertake such beginnings and assume the initial financial risks. When the risk has passed and private capital begins to find its way in sufficient abundance into these new channels the government may withdraw. But it cannot omit to begin. It should take the first step, and should take them at once. Our goods must not be piled up at our ports and stored upon side tracks in freight cars which are daily needed on the roads, must not be left without means of transport to any foreign shore. We must not await the permission of foreign shipowners and foreign governments to send them where we will.

Government Owned Ships.
With a view to meeting these pressing necessities of commerce and availing ourselves at the earliest possible moment of the present unparalleled opportunity of linking the two Americas together in bonds of mutual interest and service, an opportunity which may never return again if we miss it now, proposals will be made to the present congress for the government ownership and direct management of ships to be built or purchased for the government, similar to those made to the last congress, but modified in some essential particulars. I recommend these proposals to you for your prompt acceptance with the more confidence because every month that has elapsed since the former proposal was made has made the necessity for such action more and more imperative. That need was then foreseen. It is now acutely felt and everywhere realized by those for whom trade is waiting, but who can find no conveyance for their goods. I am not so much interested in the particulars of the program as I am in taking immediate advantage of the great opportunity which awaits us if we will but act in this emergency. In this matter, as in all others, a spirit of common counsel should prevail, and out of it should come an early solution of this pressing problem.

There is another matter which seems to me to be very properly associated with the question of national self-sufficiency and preparation for defense. That is our policy toward the Philippines and the people of Porto Rico. Our treatment of them and their attitude toward us are manifestly of the first consequence in the development of our duties in the world and in getting us ready to perform our duties. We must be free from every unnecessary burden or embarrassment, and there is no better way to be clear of all such burdens than to fulfill our promises and promote the interests of those dependent on us to the utmost. Bills for alteration and reform of the government of the Philippines and of Porto Rico were submitted to the Sixty-third congress. They will be submitted also to you. I need not particularize their details. You are most of you already familiar with them. But I do recommend their early adoption with the sincerest conviction, for they are the only ones you could adopt which would more serviceably clear the way for the great policies by which we wish to make good, now and always, our right to lead in enterprises of peace and good will and economic and political freedom.

Counting the Cost.
The plans for the armed forces of the nation which I have outlined and for the general policy of adequate preparation for civilization and defense involve, of course, large and heavy expenditures of money, expenditures which will considerably exceed the estimated revenues of the government. It is made my duty by law whenever the estimates of expenditures exceed the estimates of revenues to call the attention of the congress to the fact, and to suggest any means of meeting the deficiency which may be necessary for me to suggest. I am ready to believe that it would be my duty to do so in any case, and I feel particularly bound to speak of the matter when it appears that the deficiency will arise directly out of the adoption by the congress of measures which I myself urge it to adopt. Allow me therefore to speak briefly of the present state of the treasury and of the fiscal problems which the next year will probably disclose.

On the 30th of June last there was an available balance in the general fund of \$10,000,000. The total estimated receipts for the fiscal year 1916 will be \$20,000,000. The balance of June last and these estimated receipts come therefore to a grand total of \$30,000,000. The total estimated disbursements for the present fiscal year, including twenty-five millions for the Panama canal, twelve millions for probable deficiency of appropriations and \$50,000,000 for miscellaneous debt redemptions, will be \$25,000,000, and the balance in the general fund of the treasury will be reduced to \$5,000,000. The emergency revenue act as continued beyond its present time limitation would produce during the half year then remaining about forty-one millions. The total estimated receipts for the half year then remaining would produce during the half year then remaining about fifty-six millions. It added to the revenues of the second half of the fiscal year would yield the treasury at the end of the year an available balance of \$6,000,000.

The additional revenues required to carry out the program of military and naval preparation of which I have spoken would, as at present estimated, be for the fiscal year 1917 \$33,000,000. These figures, taken with the figures for the present fiscal year which I have already given, disclose that the total amount required for the emergency revenue act as continued beyond its present time limitation would produce during the half year then remaining about fifty-six millions. It added to the revenues of the second half of the fiscal year would yield the treasury at the end of the year an available balance of \$6,000,000.

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To this sum at least \$50,000,000 should be added to represent a safe working balance for the treasury and \$10,000,000 to include the usual deficiency estimates in 1917, and these additions would make a total deficit of some \$27,000,000. If the present taxes should be continued throughout this year and the next, however, there would be a balance in the treasury of some \$30,000,000 at the end of the fiscal year 1916 and a deficit at the end of the next year of only \$20,000,000, or reckoning in a safe treasury balance at the end of the year, a total deficit of some \$12,000,000. The obvious moral of the figures is that it is a plain counsel of prudence to continue all of the present taxes or their equivalents and continue to solve the problem of providing \$15,000,000 of new revenue rather than \$27,000,000.

Millions of Bonds.

How shall we obtain the new revenue? We are frequently reminded that there are many millions of bonds which the treasury is authorized under existing law to sell to reimburse the sums paid out of current revenues for the construction of the Panama canal, and it is true that bonds for the amount of \$22,432,000 are now available for that purpose. Prior to 1913 \$15,000,000 of these bonds had actually been sold to reimburse the expenditures at the isthmus and now constitute a considerable item of the public debt. But I for one do not believe that the people of this country approve of postponing the payment of their bills. Borrowing money is shortsighted finance. It can be justified only when permanent things are to be accomplished which many generations will certainly benefit by and which it seems hardly fair that a single generation should pay for. The objects we are now proposing to spend money for cannot be so classified, except in the sense that everything wisely done may be said to be done in the interest of posterity as well as of ourselves. It seems to me a plain dictate of prudent statesmanship and frank finance that in what we are now doing we should pay as we go. The people of the country are entitled to know just what burdens of taxation they are to carry and to know from the outset now. The new bills should be laid before you at once.

To what sources, then, shall we turn? This is so peculiarly a question which the gentlemen of the house of representatives are expected under the constitution to propose an answer to that you will hardly expect me to do more than discuss it in very general terms. We should be following the example of the great example of modern governments if we were to draw the greater part or even the whole of the revenues we need from the income taxes. By somewhat lowering the present limits of exemption and the figure at which the surtax shall begin to be imposed and by increasing step by step throughout the income tax rates at present applied, we would yield sums sufficient to balance the books of the treasury at the end of the fiscal year 1917 without anywhere making the burden unreasonably or oppressively heavy. The precise reckonings are fully and accurately set out in the report of the secretary of the treasury which will be immediately laid before you.

Tax on Gasoline.

And there are many additional sources of revenue which can justly be resorted to without hampering the industries of the country or putting any too great burden upon individual expenditure. A 1 per cent tax on gas and oil, for example, would yield, at the present estimated production, \$10,000,000, a tax of 50 cents per horsepower on automobiles and internal explosion engines \$10,000,000, a stamp tax on bank checks probably \$10,000,000, a tax of 5 cents per ton on pig iron and of 1 cent per ton on steel probably \$10,000,000. In a country of great industries like this it ought to be easy to distribute the burdens of taxation without making them anywhere bear too heavily or too exclusively upon any one set of persons or upon any one part of the country. It is the industry of this generation should pay the bills of this generation.

I have spoken to you today, gentlemen, upon a single theme, the thorough preparation of the nation to care for its own security and to make sure of entire freedom to play the impartial role in this world which we have so often believed to have been providentially assigned to it. I have had in mind no thought of any immediate or particular danger arising out of our relations with other nations. We are at peace with all the nations of the world, and there is reason to hope that no question in controversy between this country and other governments will lead to any serious breach of amity and relations, grave as some differences of attitude and policy have been and may yet turn out to be. I am sorry to say that the gravest threats against our national peace and safety have been uttered with the sincerest conviction by the citizens of the United States. I believe that our citizens, under other flags, but welcomed under our generous naturalization laws to the full freedom and opportunity of America, who have poured the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of our national life, who have sought to bring the authority and good name of the government into contempt, to destroy our industries wherever they thought it effective for their vindictive purposes to strike at them and to debauch our politics to the uses of foreign intrigue. Their number is not great as compared with the whole number of those sturdy citizens of our nation who have been enriched in recent generations by the sale of foreign stocks, but it is great enough to have brought deep disgrace upon us and to have made it necessary that we should promptly make use of processes of law by which we may be purged of their corrupt dissemblers.

Disloyalty Denounced.

America never witnessed anything like this before. It never dreamed it possible that men sworn into its own citizenship, men drawn out of great free stocks such as supplied some of the best and strongest elements of that little but how heroic nation that it free itself from every entanglement that had darkened the fortunes of the older nations and set up a new standard here—that men of such origins and such free choices of allegiance should turn in malign reaction against the government and go on to do what they would and nurture them and seek to make this proud country once more a hub of European passion. A little while ago such a thing would have seemed incredible. Because it was incredible we made no preparation for it. We would have almost laughed at the suggestion that if we were suspicious of ourselves, our own comrades and neighbors! But the ugly and incredible thing has actually come about, and we are without adequate federal laws to deal with it. I urge you to enact such laws at the earliest possible moment, and to do nothing to save the honor and self-respect of the nation. Such creatures of passion, disloyalty and anarchy must be crushed out. They are not many, but they are infinitely malignant, and the hand of our power should close over them at once. They have been placed in our midst, they have extended to our shores, they have sought to pry into every confidential transaction of the government in order to serve interests alien to their own. It is possible to deal with these things very effectively. I need not suggest the terms in which they may be dealt with.

I wish that it could be said that only a few men, misled by mistaken sentiments of allegiance to the governments under

which they were born, had been guilty of disturbing the self-possession and misrepresenting the temper and principles of the country during these days of terrible war, when it would seem that every man who was truly an American would instinctively make it his duty and his pride to keep the scales of judgment even and prove himself a partisan of no nation but his own. But it cannot. There are some men among us and many resident abroad who, though born and bred in the United States and calling themselves Americans, have so forgotten themselves and their honor as citizens as to put their passionate sympathy with one or the other side in the great European conflict above their regard for the peace and dignity of the United States. They also preach and practice corruption of the mind and heart, but I should not speak of these without also speaking of these and expressing the even deeper humiliation and scorn which every self-possessed and thoughtfully patriotic American must feel when he thinks of them and of the discredit they are daily bringing upon us.

To Mobilize Resources.

While we speak of the preparation of the nation to make sure of her security and her effective power we must not fail into the patent error of supposing that her real strength comes from armaments alone, from the success of her undertakings, their success in the use of the natural resources of our great home land and of the lands outside our continental borders which look to us for protection, for encouragement and for assistance in their development; from the organization and freedom and vitality of our economic life. The domestic questions which engaged the attention of the last congress are more vital to the nation in this time of test than at any other time. We cannot adequately make ready for any trial of our strength unless we wisely and promptly direct the force of our laws into these all important fields of domestic action. A matter which seems to me we should have very much more than hitherto been the creation of the right instrumentalities by which to mobilize our economic resources in any time of national necessity. I take it for granted that I do not need your authority to call into systematic consultation with the directing officers of our army and navy, of our organized leadership and ability from our citizens who are thoroughly familiar, for example, with the transportation facilities of the country and therefore competent to advise how they may be coordinated when the need arises, those who can suggest the best way in which to bring about prompt action among the manufacturers of the country, that it be necessary, and those who could assist in bringing the technical skill of the country to the aid of the government in the solution of particular problems of defense. I only hope that if I should find it feasible to constitute such an advisory body, that the members would be asked to vote the small sum of money that would be needed to defray the expenses that would probably be necessary to give it the clerical and administrative machinery with which to do serviceable work.

For Rural Credits.

What is more important is that the industries and resources of the country should be available and ready for mobilization. It is the more imperative necessity, therefore, that we should promptly devise means for doing what we have not yet done, that we should give intelligent federal aid and stimulation to industrial and vocational education, as we have long done in the large field of our agricultural industry; that at the same time that we safeguard and conserve the natural resources of the country we should put into effect the disposal of those who will use them, that we should make it a duty of the government to do the admirable bills submitted to the last congress from its committees on the public lands, bills which I earnestly recommend in principle to your consideration; that we should put into effect the plan for the provision of rural credits which I have already mentioned, and that we should make it a duty of the government to do the admirable bills submitted to the last congress from its committees on the public lands, bills which I earnestly recommend in principle to your consideration; that we should put into effect the plan for the provision of rural credits which I have already mentioned, and that we should make it a duty of the government to do the admirable bills submitted to the last congress from its committees on the public lands, bills which I earnestly recommend in principle to your consideration.

Many conditions about which we have repeatedly legislated are being altered from decade to decade, it is evident, under our very eyes and are likely to change again in the near future. It is in the days immediately ahead that the extent to which peace has returned to the world and the nations of Europe once more take up their tasks of commerce and industry with the energy of those who must bear their changes will be known. Just what these changes will be no one can really foresee or confidently predict. They are calculable, because no stable elements in the problem. The most we can do is to make certain that we have the necessary instrumentalities of information constantly at our service so that we may be ready to meet the changes as they come. It is necessary to act at it. We must first certainly know what it is that we are seeking to adapt ourselves to. I may ask the privilege of addressing you more at length on this important matter a little later in your session.

Efficiency and Security.

In the meantime may I make this suggestion? The transportation problem is an exceedingly serious and pressing one in the line of late years. There has been time to time of late years that our railroads would not much longer be able to cope with it successfully, as at present equipped and co-ordinated. I suggest that it would be wise to provide for a commission of inquiry to ascertain by a thorough canvass of the whole question whether the matter is as serious as it appears to be. We have a serviceable railway system. It is obviously a problem that lies at the very foundation of our efficiency as a people. Such an inquiry ought to draw out every circumstance and opinion worth considering, and we need to know all of the facts of the matter. It is a question of national safety and security. No one, I am sure, would wish to take any backward step. The regulation of the railways of the country by federal commission has had admirable results and has fully justified the hopes and expectations of those by whom the policy of regulation was originally proposed. The question is not whether we should do it, whether there is anything else we can do that would supply us with effective means, in the very process of regulation, for bettering the conditions under which the railroads are operated and for making them more useful servants of the country as a whole. It seems to me that it might be the part of wisdom, therefore, further legislation in this field is attempted, to look at the whole problem of co-ordination and efficiency in the full light of a fresh assessment of circumstances and opinion, as a guide to dealing with the several parts of it.

For what we are seeking now, what in my mind is the single thought of this message, is more efficiency and security. We serve a great service. We should serve it in the spirit of its peculiar genius. It is the genius of common men for self-government, industry, justice, liberty and peace. We should see to it that it lacks no instrument, no facility or vigor of law, to make it sufficient to play its part with safety, safety and security in this time of test and peril, and to herald and prophesy of a new age.

FOR RIVERS AND HARBORS

\$46,000,000 Asked by Army Engineers for Maintenance and Improvement

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Almost \$46,000,000 is asked by the army engineers for maintenance and improvement of rivers and harbors for the twelve months beginning July 1, 1916. Estimates for that work submitted to congress today call for appropriations aggregating \$15,339,510. That amount is \$7,523,308 less than was estimated last December would be required for the year ending on July 1 for which, after a filibuster in the senate defeated the rivers and harbors appropriation bill, \$20,000,000 was appropriated in a lump sum to be used among projects selected by the secretary of war.

The great commerce-bearing rivers in the new estimates demand the largest portion of the money, the Mississippi leading with a call for almost \$10,000,000 and the Ohio following with \$5,500,000.

The country's greatest port of foreign commerce, New York, asks more than \$2,000,000 for channels maintenance and improvement over its large area, which includes the waterfront and rivers in adjoining New Jersey and Long Island.

Estimates for the larger waterways include:

Mississippi river from the Southwest Pass, La., to Pekinga reservoir, Minnesota \$9,982,000, distributed as follows: Southwest Pass, \$550,000; head of Passes to the mouth of the Ohio, including expenses of the Mississippi river commission, \$6,000,000; mouth of the Ohio to and including the mouth of the Missouri to Minneapolis, \$1,000,000; mouth of the Missouri to Minneapolis, \$1,000,000; lock and high dam construction between Minneapolis and St. Paul, \$170,000; maintenance between Brainerd and Grand Rapids, Minn., \$200,000; between

Winnipegosis and Pekinga reservoirs, \$60,000.

Missouri river from its mouth to Fort Benton, \$2,275,000, distributed as follows: mouth to Kansas City, \$2,100,000; Kansas City to Sioux City, \$25,000; Sioux City to Fort Benton, \$150,000.

Ohio river from its mouth to Pittsburgh, \$5,500,000, distributed as follows: lock and dam construction with a view to securing a navigable depth of nine feet below Pittsburgh, \$5,000,000; continuing improvement and maintenance, \$500,000.

Hudson river, \$2,070,000, distributed as follows: Continuing improvement and maintenance, \$1,570,000; channel, from Hudson to East River, \$250,000; continuing improvement of channel in New York harbor, \$450,000.

Delaware river, from Trenton to the sea, \$2,465,000.

Columbia river, from Pittsburgh Landing, Ore., to the sea, \$2,502,000.

St. Mary's river, Michigan, \$1,300,000; Tennessee river, \$2,601,000; Cumberland river, \$170,000.

Maine: Georges river, \$10,000.

Vermont: Burlington, \$22,000.

Massachusetts: Boston, \$100,000; Nantucket, \$25,000; New Bedford and Fairhaven, \$10,000; Newburyport, \$20,000; Merrimack river, \$10,000; Weymouth river, \$15,000.

Rhode Island: Pawtucket river, \$10,000; Providence river and harbor, \$327,500.

Connecticut: Harbors at Five-Mile river, Stamford, Southport, Greenwich, and Westport and Sangauet river, \$3,500; Norwalk, \$10,000; Connecticut river, below Hartford, \$15,000; Housatonic river, \$12,000; Thames river, \$9,000.

MINIMUM WAGE SCALE CANNOT BE ENFORCED

(Special to The Sun)

STATE HOUSE, Boston, Dec. 7.—Much confusion seems to have arisen among employers in retail stores, all over the state because of a statement given to the press last week by some one connected with the Massachusetts Minimum Wage commission, which set forth that "On the first day of the new year the scale of wages established by the state minimum wage commission for women workers in retail stores will go into operation in all of the establishments doing a retail business in Massachusetts."

Thousands of store workers in Boston, and undoubtedly in other cities as well, have been misled by what is at least a most unhappy choice of language, for as a matter of fact, the minimum wage commission has not received official notice from a single store manager in Massachusetts that "the scale of wages established by the commission will go into operation"; on the other hand, a large number of small dealers have notified the commission that to establish such a scale would put them out of business. Representatives of several, perhaps all, of the larger stores in Boston have expressed to the commission their intent to comply with the commission's decree, but to others it happened.

When asked today how it happened that the commission sent out such a broad statement as that quoted above, one of the officers of the commission stated that in her opinion the language was false justified. "The commission's decree takes effect January first," she said, "that is the idea, which the statement was intended to convey. If the store keepers see fit to disregard the decree, of course we can do nothing except to advertise their names."

The last sentence disclosed the inaccuracy of the published statement, because the Massachusetts Minimum Wage commission is without power to enforce its decrees, and any employer who prefers not to pay the wage scale established by the commission may refuse to do so. In case he does, the commission has authority to advertise in any manner it sees fit, either the names of those who adopt the scale of wages or those who refuse to adopt it—the "white list" or the "black list."

The provision of law giving the commission this power is found in section 6 of 506 of the acts of 1912, as amended by acts of 1913 and 1914. It reads, in part, as follows:—

"It (the commission) shall also at such times and in such manner as it shall deem advisable publish the facts, as it may find them to be, as to the acceptance of its recommendations by the employers engaged in the industry to which any of its recommendations relate, and may publish the names of employers whom it finds to be following or refusing to follow such recommendations."

Since promulgating its decree, the commission has adopted two supplementary votes, eliminating from the scope of the decree two classes of retail store workers, and making it clear that two other classes are to be included within its scope. These votes are:

"That public restaurants shall not be construed as forming any part of a retail store establishment."

"That laundry workers in department stores shall be subject to the rates established for laundry workers."

"That garment makers employed in retail stores shall be subject to whatever rates may be established for the needle trades."

"That women or minors employed in retail establishments who are occupied wholly or in part in selling or altering for sale millinery or wearing apparel shall be construed as following an occupation in retail stores, and therefore come within the scope of the retail store decree."

Service and Satisfaction at Steinert's



New England's Largest Musical Instrument House—Steinert's

Buy Your Victrola at Steinert's

And Begin To Enjoy It Now

Don't miss a single day of the enjoyment a Victrola will bring you.

Select your Victrola here now and you will be sure of getting the exact model you want to suit your purse and to harmonize with your home furnishings.

We'll send to your home at once—or reserve it for you.

SEE THE COMPLETE VICTOR LINE AT STEINERT'S

\$15 \$25 \$40 \$50 \$75 \$100 \$150 \$200 \$300

Choose your records from our superior stocks and get what you want.

Any combination of records, cabinets, etc., that can be offered with the Victor may be had here.

M. STEINERT & SONS CO.

New England's Largest Musical Instrument House
130 MERRIMACK STREET.

Other Steinert Stores in Boston, Bangor, Portland, Manchester, Lowell, New Bedford, Fall River, Brockton, Fitchburg, Worcester, Springfield, Providence, Pawtucket, New Haven, Bridgeport and other cities.

Pale, Sallow Cheeks

show that the blood is impoverished and that the stomach is not properly assimilating its food. In fact a woman's physical condition always shows in her face. Paleness, blotches, pimples, sallowness or dull eyes all

Tell the Need Of

Beecham's Pills. Women who are subject to these conditions should not fail to avail themselves of their prompt and beneficial effect.

Beecham's Pills are prepared to furnish the necessary relief. They clear the system of impurities, gently stimulate the liver, regulate the bowels and tone the system. Their mild and thorough action quickly rid the skin of blemishes, improve the circulation and help the digestion.

Every woman should know the comfort, and experience the help of

Beecham's Pills

Sold by druggists throughout the world. In boxes, 10c, 25c. Directions of Special Value to Women with Every Box.

EUROPEAN WAR NEWS

Bulgarian military moves, with the possible cooperation of Teutonic troops have forced the French back in southern Serbia. Berlin today reports withdrawal of the French lines in the Vardar-Gerna salient, because of a threatened envelopment of their positions.

In Montenegro the invading Teutonic columns have reached the Serbian border about 15 miles beyond the Serbian border. Rounding up of Serbian detachments continues, the taking of 1250 additional prisoners being announced.

On the front in France the Germans have renewed their activity. They report the capture of about 250 yards of a French advanced trench east of Arras, on the edge of the Champagne region, which was the scene of the September offensive by the entente allies.

French Positions Destroyed

Destruction of French positions near Berry-au-Bac by the explosion of mines also is announced by Berlin.

Paris apparently alludes to the Auvergne incident as "a local engagement near one of our advanced posts to the south of Saint Sulpice." Otherwise only artillery engagements in the Champagne region are mentioned in the French statement.

Allied Troops Suffering

Constantinople advices relayed by wireless telegraphy from Berlin declare the status of the allied forces on the Gallipoli peninsula is daily growing worse, the troops suffering from lack of water and from interference with provisioning operations, caused by the stormy winter weather.

Mesopotamian Campaign

German participation on a large scale in the Mesopotamian campaign is probable, according to reports reaching Switzerland. The naming of Field Marshal von der Goltz as commander of the Turkish forces in Mesopotamia is commented upon in this connection.

In some quarters it is surmised that German efforts against the British in the east may be directed towards the Persian gulf rather than the Suez canal as has been hinted.

General War Council

The general war council of the entente allies is being continued in Paris under the presidency of Gen. Joffre, the French commander-in-chief.

Report Bulgarians Mutinied

An unconfirmed report that a Bulgarian infantry regiment mutinied when ordered to the Gallipoli peninsula to fight with the Turks has reached London through Amsterdam. Three hundred of the mutineers are said to have been shot.

Distrust of Greece continues to be expressed by the press of the entente powers, notably by French and Italian newspapers. More vigorous measures to induce Greece to comply with the allied demands are again being urged.

Russian Duma

The reassembling of the Russian duma, set for Dec. 15, has been indefinitely postponed by an imperial rescript. Petrograd advices say the action was taken on the ground that the preparation of the budget has not yet been completed. On the same ground the sitting of the council of the empire has been postponed.

GERMANS EXPECTED TO JOIN BULGARIANS IN MACEDONIA

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The campaign against the Serbian armies having been closed it is expected that Gen. von Goltz with his German forces will join the Bulgarians in Macedonia in

WAR UPON PAIN

Pain is a visitor to every home and usually it comes quite unexpectedly. But you are prepared for every emergency if you keep a small bottle of Sloan's Liniment handy. It is the greatest pain killer ever discovered. Simply laid on the skin—no rubbing required—it drives the pain away. It is really wonderful.

Mervin H. Foster, Berkeley, Cal., writes: "Last Saturday, after tramping around the Panama Exposition with wet feet, I came home with my neck so stiff that I couldn't turn. I applied Sloan's Liniment freely and was able to go to bed. To my surprise, next morning the stiffness had almost disappeared, four hours after the second application I was as good as new."

March 1915. At Druggists, 25c.

JESSE POMEROY

Prison Board Alone Has Right to Determine Who May See Him

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—In the opinion of Atty. Gen. Henry C. Atwill, the prison commission alone has the right to determine who may interview Jesse Pomeroy, the famous life prisoner at Charlestown.

The reason for Mr. Atwill's opinion at this time is the protest of John J. Conway, a member of the prison commission, who at last week's meeting of that board criticised the action of the parole board in removing Pomeroy from his cell and bringing him into the rotunda where all the meetings of the

MAYOR OF PORTLAND

WILFORD G. CHAPMAN, REPUBLICAN, ELECTED BY MAJORITY OF 1335

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 7.—The republicans carried the city yesterday for the first time in five years, electing Wilford G. Chapman mayor by a majority of 1335 over William M. Ingraham, democrat and carried six of the nine wards by decisive majorities.

The vote for mayor was: Chapman, 6730; Ingraham, 5322.

TURKISH DESTROYER SUNK

YAR HISSAR SENT TO BOTTOM IN SEA OF MARMORA BY A BRITISH SUBMARINE

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Turkish torpedo boat destroyer Yar Hissar has been sunk in the Sea of Marmora by a British submarine. It was announced in a British official statement this evening. A supply steamer and four sailing vessels also were destroyed by the submarine on Dec. 3 and 4.

SUPERIOR COURT

Verdict for Plaintiff in Case of Goldman vs. Vlen—Award of \$250—Justice Keating Presided

The jury in the case of Goldman vs. Vlen, rendered a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of \$250 at the opening of this morning's session of the superior court, Justice Keating presiding.

The plaintiff, who conducts a store in Dutton street, brought suit to recover for alleged damages to his stock caused by the bursting of a frozen water pipe in the Academy of Music, he claimed it was through the negligence of Mrs. Vlen, proprietor of the Sterimack house, that the pipes froze and burst.



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Kellogg*

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

BUTLER VETS

Regular meeting, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1915, at 8 p. m. Nomination and election of officers for 1916. For order, JAMES H. WALKER, Pres. Attend: Harry E. Clay, Sec.

NOW FOR CHRISTMAS

Biggest Line of MECHANICAL NOVELTIES and a large showing of TOYS and GAMES for the children.

COME—SEE—HEAR

The Dollar Phonograph

A record and the machine for \$1 only. Plays any 10c record.

BARTLETT & DOW

216 Central Street.

A QUARTER CENTURY AGO

Quarter of a century ago Lowell experienced a "wave of democracy" in her city election, which landed nearly everybody on the democratic ticket. Hon. George W. Fildes was elected mayor over Hon. Charles D. Palmer, the vote being: Fildes, 5351; Palmer, 5088; Sherman, 163.

The full ticket elected was as follows:

Mayor: Hon. George W. Fildes.
Aldermen: Jeremiah Crowley, George P. Frye (at large), George P. Tilton, Stephen B. Puffer, Richard B. Allen, Thomas P. Enright, Watson A. Dickinson, James W. Cassidy.
Of the alderman ticket, Mr. Dickinson was the only republican elected. The councilmen elected were as follows:

Ward One
Patrick Barry, D.
James F. Doherty, D.
Peter F. Garrity, D.
John J. Sullivan, D.

Ward Two
Newell Abare, R.
Adolph Banard, R.
Walter C. Coburn, R.
George H. Marston, R.

Ward Three
Patrick J. Baxter, D.
John J. Gilbride, D.
Charles L. Marren, D.
Thomas J. Sparks, D.

Ward Four
Edwin L. Giles, R.
Fred W. Horne, R.
Wallace C. Parkins, R.
Eugene C. Wallace, R.

Ward Five
Herbert M. Nichols, R.
George D. Kimball, R.
James A. Speirs, R.
Louis P. Turcotte, R.

Ward Six
James A. Cawley, D.
James J. Dolan, D.
Daniel D. Driscoll, D.
James Gookin, D.

The school committee: Ward 1, Patrick Keyes, Jr., D.; ward 2, William H. Athrop, R.; ward 3, John W. McEvoy, D.; ward 4, Henshawn A. Greene, R.; ward 5, A. G. Swapp, R.; ward 6, Leonard H. Huntress, R.

The city having been in the no-license column for one year turned over to "yes" by the following vote: Yes, 7798; no, 2790. Majority for license, 4998.

It was Lowell's first year with the Australian ballot and Mayor-elect Fildes, when seen by a reporter of the old Sun immediately after the announcement of the result spoke as follows:

"I wish to say through the press that I am thankful to every man who voted for me. Under the secret ballot, victories in local matters are not so much a triumph of party as they were in the old days. There is more business in local voting nowadays than there is party politics. Men are apt to consider the men and their record on the city's welfare and such issues as the tariff, the force bill and Tom Reed's parliamentary ideas are lost sight of, giving way to such matters as lower taxes, the sewer question and public improvements. Of course, there are good men strong in their regard for Mayor Palmer who will imagine that times are out of joint, etc., but they will become convinced that we democrats are not such bad fellows when we have a chance to show what we can do. It will be my care to make my administration a creditable one, so that those who honor me with their votes will have no cause to regret their action." Mr. Fildes was confined to his home with a severe attack of illness during the latter part of the campaign and was denied the pleasure of voting on election day.

"And That Reminds Us"

The account in today's newspapers of a charming lecture on Joan of Arc by Mme. Guerin, at Rogers Hall, last evening reminds me that quarter of a century ago almost to the day Maud Banks, the well known actress of those times and daughter of General Banks, of this state, appeared at the Opera House in an elaborate production of "Joan of Arc." Miss Banks and her backers spent a large amount of money in the preparation of this great, historic production, but the venture was not a success and the company disbanded in this city, Dec. 17, 1890. Reviewing the play, the old Sun said: "Miss Banks gave very satisfactory performance in the heroine's role. The play keeps too closely to the bare

A CLOSED CAR
for Parties
or Weddings
CITY HALL GARAGE

historic facts of the story to be appreciated. If relieved occasionally by something light and airy the performance would have been much more enjoyable. A good sized audience was present, but it was not a paying house. The company has lost money on the road and their appearance last night was their last before disbanding."

Sleighing Was Good
They must have had a few duries of snow in Lowell quarter of a century ago, for just 25 years ago today, according to the old Sun:

"A large two horse sleigh came down Third street and after turning into Bridge street struck and knocked down a woman who was taken into Keith's drug store where it was found that she was considerably bruised and shaken up."

And here's another one:

"On Wednesday evening the young daughter of Capt. A. V. Partridge and two young friends were driving in North street when the sleigh was suddenly overturned by catching in the car tracks. The sleigh and harness were badly used up but the ladies escaped injury."

That first mentioned sleigh probably had been down the Lawrence road for in the old days a favorite sleigh-ride was from Lowell to Lawrence via Methuen street. A two horse pleasure sleigh would be a sort of novelty in these days of autos.

Carmichael Became a Colonel
Says The Sun of quarter of a century ago:

"James H. Carmichael, Esq., has been appointed by Gov.-elect Russell to his military staff, as the following letter will show:

"To James H. Carmichael, Esq., Lowell, Mass.
"Sir: Upon my induction into office, I desire to tender you an appointment on my military staff. Please signify your acceptance of this tender by letter to the Adjutant-General, Dalton, State House, Boston, at your earliest convenience.
William B. Russell,
Governor-elect,
December 5th, 1890."

Col. Carmichael that year was chairman of the democratic city committee and the democrats elected a governor, congressman and as may be seen above, about everything locally. And the colonel graced the uniform for the three years that Russell was governor.

General Shields' First
Court General Shields held his first annual ball quarter of a century ago and the old Sun said of it:

"The first annual ball of Court General Shields was held last evening in Huntington hall, and was a grand success. Chief Ranger Michael F. Connolly was general manager, Michael McNeill, assistant, Prof. Banta and Miss Templeton, of Boston gave a fine exhibition of fancy dancing before the march. John J. Daily was floor director and the American orchestra furnished music."

THE OLD TIMER.

DEATHS

MARTIN—Dr. Francis Coffin Martin died Friday at his home, 27 Dudley street, Roxbury, where he was born March 22, 1835. He attended the Roxbury Latin school and was graduated from Harvard in 1872. Later he was graduated from the medical school and went to New York where he continued his studies in one of the hospitals. After that he returned and took up his permanent practice in Roxbury. Dr. Martin was a son of Dr. Henry A. Martin, a Roxbury surgeon, and the first to introduce animal vaccine into this country for vaccination. His mother was Frances Coffin Crosby, a daughter of Judge Crosby of Lowell. Dr. Martin was president of the New Hampshire society of Cincinnati, and a member of the Massachusetts Historical society, the New Hampshire Historical society, the Old Colony club of Plymouth and of the Harvard club. He was a great lover of old books.

Two clergymen officiated at the funeral, which was held yesterday at the

IT PAYS

to buy fresh flowers; they do not cost any more. We grow our own flowers. Give us a trial and be convinced.

JAS. J. McMANMON
6 PRESCOTT STREET
Nurseries, Lawrence car line, Draught.

NOTICE

Having bought the stock and good will of Mrs. Eva Leblanc's store at the corner of Moody and Cabot streets, I will not be responsible for any claims against the said party after five days from this date.
G. BOUNAKA,
Dec. 7, 1915.

SAUNDERS' MARKET

BARGAINS For Wednesday and Thursday

SUGAR—Quantity limited, 5 lbs. 31c
Very Best Lily White Pure Lard, lb. 11c
Bread Flour, Ben Hur or Musketeer, 24½ lb. bag 80c
Very Best Potatoes, limited, pk. 25c
Smoked Hams, lb. 12c
Fresh Caught Haddock, lb. 4c
Selected Eggs, doz. 23c
Creamery Butter, lb. 27c

family home at 27 Dudley street, Roxbury. They were Rev. Clarence H. Budgett, rector of St. James' Episcopal church, and Rev. James de Normandie, D.D., minister of the First church in Roxbury. The body was brought to Lowell for burial. Among those present at the house services were representatives of the several organizations to which Dr. Martin belonged, the New Hampshire society of Cincinnati, the Massachusetts Historical society, the Old Colony club of Plymouth and the Harvard club of Boston.

LOWELL—Oren S. Lowell died in Tewksbury yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Eliza Robinson, aged 69 years, 6 months and 8 days.

DOXOHUE—Mrs. Hanora Donohue died yesterday at her home, 26 Wall street, aged 83 years. She was a parishioner of the Immaculate Conception church. She leaves one daughter, Mrs. Margaret Shanley, and one son, Thomas P. Donohue.

SWEETSER—Died Dec. 7 in this city, Mrs. Mary E. Sweetser, aged 63 years, at the home of her son, Claude V. Burdick, 635 Wilder street. She is survived by one son, Claude V. Burdick, one sister, Miss Eliza Simpson, of Worcester, Mass., and six grandchildren. Funeral notice later.

McWILLIAMS—David McWilliams, infant son of James H. and Mary Norton McWilliams, died today at the home of his parents, 4 Roosevelt place.

RIVARD—Alfred Rivard, aged 32 years, died today at St. John's hospital. The body was removed to the funeral parlors of Undertakers Amodeo Archambault & Son and subsequently to the home, 32 Bridge street.

KITSAKOS—Mrs. Dimitria Kitsakos, aged 21 years, died today at the state infirmary in Tewksbury. She is survived by her husband. The funeral took place this afternoon at 2 o'clock, services being held at the Greek Orthodox church. Burial was in the Edison cemetery under the direction of Undertaker Bourgeault.

FUNERAL NOTICES

MURRAY—The funeral of Annie E. Murray will take place on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock from the home of her sister, Mrs. Wm. H. Whitson, 29 Rhodora street. At 9 o'clock a high mass of requiem will be sung at St. Margaret's church. Burial in St. Patrick's cemetery in charge of Higgins Bros.

OWENS—The funeral of Mrs. Mary Owens will take place Thursday morning at 9 o'clock from her home, 584 Bridge street. A solemn high mass of requiem will be sung at St. Michael's church at 10 o'clock. Burial in St. Patrick's cemetery in charge of James F. O'Donnell & Sons.

MULLEN—The funeral of Mary Mullen will take place Thursday morning from her home, Mammoth road, Collinsville at 8 o'clock. A high mass of requiem will be sung at St. Mary's church, Collinsville, at 9 o'clock. Burial in St. Patrick's cemetery in charge of James F. O'Donnell & Sons.
HOLDEN—Died in this city, Dec. 6 at the home of his son, Thomas H. Holden, 6 Pine street. Mr. John J. Holden, aged 67 years, 11 months and 22 days. Funeral services will be held at the home of his son, 63 Pine street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends are respectfully invited to attend. The funeral

arrangements are in charge of Undertaker William H. Saunders.

DOXOHUE—The funeral of the late Mrs. Hanora Donohue will take place on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock from her late home, 26 Wall street. High mass of requiem will be sung at the Immaculate Conception church at 9 o'clock. Burial will be in St. Patrick's cemetery. Undertakers J. H. McDonough Sons in charge.

McWILLIAMS—The funeral of David McWilliams will take place tomorrow afternoon from the home of his parents, James R. and Mary (Norton) McWilliams, 4 Roosevelt place, at 2:30. Burial in St. Patrick's cemetery in charge of James F. O'Donnell & Sons.

FUNERALS

FALLOU—The funeral of Henry FalloU was held yesterday afternoon from the home of Undertaker Geo. H. McKenna. Burial was in St. Patrick's cemetery, where services were held at the grave.

SHEEHAN—The funeral of Jeremiah Sheehan took place this morning from the home of his daughter, Mrs. John J. Mahoney, 74 South Whipple street, at 8:30 o'clock and was largely attended by many relatives and friends. At the Sacred Heart church a solemn high mass of requiem was celebrated at 9 o'clock by Rev. Bernard Fletcher, O.M.I., assisted by Rev. Charles Fallon, O.M.I., as sub-deacon. The funeral tributes were profuse and beautiful, and included wreath inscribed "Papa and Grandpa" from bereaved family; wreath from Mrs. F. A. Sheehan and family, and pieces from grandchildren, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Bruch, employers of bleachery folding room; spiritual bouquets from James Sheehan, Mrs. Jas. Sheehan, Mrs. Timothy Keohane, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Sheehan, Thomas F. Sheehan, Mrs. William Mahoney, Mrs. Catherine M. Riley, bleachery girls, Bernard Carragher and Mrs. Frank Carragher. The bearers were Frank Carragher, Timothy Keohane, Thomas Sheehan, John Sheehan, Thomas Sheehan and Thomas Lynch. Burial took place in the family lot in St. Patrick's cemetery where Rev. Bernard Fletcher, O.M.I., read the committal prayers at the grave. Undertakers J. J. O'Donnell & Co. were in charge of the funeral arrangements.

DALPHOND—The funeral of Charles Dalphond took place this morning from his home in Pelham, N. H., at 9 o'clock. A high mass of requiem was celebrated at St. Joseph's church at 9 o'clock by Rev. C. A. Faquette, O.M.I. The bearers were Jean Baptiste, Frank and Joseph Dalphond and Omer Dion. Burial was in St. Joseph's cemetery, where Rev. Augustine Graton, O.M.I., read the committal prayers. Funeral arrangements were in charge of Undertaker Joseph Albert.

VIAU—The funeral of Luc Viau took place this morning from his home, 111 Ennall street. Solemn high mass of requiem was celebrated at St. Jean Baptiste church at 9 o'clock by Rev. Julian Racette, O.M.I., assisted by Rev. Joseph Racette, O.M.I. and Rev. Joseph Denis, O.M.I., as deacon and sub-deacon. The bearers were Camille Racette, S. Lapierre, Damase Leboeuf, Alfred Leblanc, Jules Lavallee and Emile Gill. The delegation from Branch Pawtucket, N.H., consisted of the following: Arthur Genest, Alexis Poulin, Thomas Moore and Eugene Meester.

UNION MARKET

173-175 177 MIDDLESEX
FOOT OF SOUTH ST.

TODAY

BEEF
Chuck to Roast, lb. 10c
Ribs to Roast, lb. 12½c
Sirloin to Roast, lb. 15c
Sirloin Steak, lb. 19c
Good Beefsteak, 2 lbs. 25c

LAMB

Fores, lb. 8c
Loins, lb. 10c
Legs, lb. 12½c
Lamb Chops, lb. 12½c

VEAL

Fores, lb. 9c
Loins, lb. 10c
Legs, lb. 12½c
Veal Chops, lb. 15c

Liver, lb. 5c
Frankforts, lb. 10c
Bacon Shad, lb. 15c

Fruit - Vegetables

Squash, lb. 2c
Turnips, lb. 2c
Cabbage, lb. 1c
Lemons, doz. 8c
Oranges, doz. 15c
Grapefruit, each 5c

SPECIALS

Coffee, fresh ground, lb. 26c
Butter, fresh churned, lb. 28c
Tea, all flavors. 25c
Flour, bread, bag. 79c
Peanut Butter, lb. 8c
Cheese, lb. 18c
Clothes Pins. 3 doz. 5c
Toilet Paper. 9 rolls 25c
Corn Flakes, pkg. 4c
Shrimps, can. 9c
Clams, can. 8c

A. G. POLLARD CO.

LOWELL'S BIGGEST AND BEST CHRISTMAS STORE.

Every day brings you new obligations. Christmas is just so much nearer, and the duties of gift buying are piling up on all of us. Come to this store with your list and you'll come pretty near to being able to fill every item. Stocks and assortment are greater than ever.

HERE'S AN UNUSUAL PRE-CHRISTMAS BARGAIN ATTRACTION. READY TODAY

A SPECIAL SALE OF WEAVERS' DAMAGES IN FINE SCOTCH TABLE LINEN

AT ONE THIRD (1-3) OR LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES TODAY.

Weavers' Damages are generally mismatched designs, irregular threads or slightly broken selvages, nothing that will ever impair the wear of the goods. This lot is principally Pattern Cloths, Napkins and Damask by the yard.

PATTERN CLOTHS

One lot 54x54 inches, can be used for breakfast or table tops, a good heavy quality, round or square designs, easily worth \$2.00. Sale price..... **\$1.59**
One lot 63x63, 68x68 and 70x70. Special choice designs for round or square tables, worth at least \$2.50. Sale price..... **\$1.98**
One lot sizes 70x70 and 68x90 inches for round, square or oblong tables, all new patterns. Among them are values up to \$3.50. Sale price..... **\$2.50**
One lot 72x72, 70x90 and 70x106 inches. About twenty (20) designs to select from and every one overweight damask; \$4.00 value. Sale price..... **\$2.98**

NAPKINS

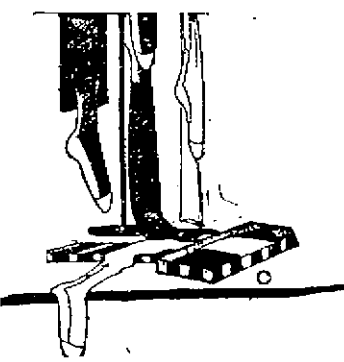
Just one small lot, only about fifty dozen (50 dozen) mostly odd half dozens, size 22x22 inches; we have sold this napkin regular goods for \$3.50. Sale price..... **\$2.50**

TABLE DAMASK

One lot 72 inches wide, made of fine pure linen yarns, about ten designs; not one worth less than \$1.75. Sale price, yard..... **\$1.19**

PALMER STREET

LEFT AISLE



25c STOCKINGS
17c PAIR
3 Pairs For 50c
300 Dozen

Hose for both women and children offered today in our Basement Bargain Department. A rare opportunity to purchase sensible, wantable Christmas stockings at a Third Below Regular. SILK, WOOLEN, AND COTTON FLEECE, LINED.

BURSON HOSE—Ladies' Fleece Lined Burson Hose, hemmed and ribbed top and white feet, first and second quality. 25c value, at, pair..... **17c**
3 Pairs for 50c
LADIES' GRAY WOOL HOSE—Ladies' Wool Hose, oxford gray, plain with ribbed top, also ribbed all over. 25c value, at, pair..... **17c**
3 Pairs for 50c
LADIES' BLACK WOOL HOSE—Ladies' Black Wool Hose, gray heel and toe, hemmed and ribbed top, also ribbed all over. 25c value, at, pair..... **17c**
3 Pairs for 50c
LADIES' SILK BOOT HOSE—Ladies' Black and Fancy Color Silk Boot Hose, very fine quality, seconds of the 25c grade, at, pair..... **17c**
3 Pairs for 50c

LISLE HOSE—Ladies' Black Lisle Hose, plain black and white feet, high spliced heel and toe, garter top, first quality, at, pair..... **17c**
3 Pairs for 50c
CHILDREN'S WOOL HOSE—Children's Wool Hose, fine ribbed, gray heel and toe. 25c value, at, pair..... **17c**
3 Pairs for 50c
CHILDREN'S HEAVY COTTON HOSE
CHILDREN'S BLACK HOSE—Extra heavy quality, coarse and fine ribbed, second quality of the 25c grade, at, pair..... **17c**
3 Pairs for 50c
INFANTS' CASHMERE HOSE—Infants' Cashmere Hose, black and colors, made of fine Australian wool with silk heel and toe. 25c value, at, pair..... **17c**
3 Pairs for 50c

PALMER STREET

BASEMENT

There was a profusion of floral offerings placed on the grave showing the esteem in which deceased was held. Burial was in the family lot in St. Patrick's cemetery, where the committal prayers were read by Rev. Augustine Graton, O.M.I. Funeral arrangements were in charge of Undertakers Amodeo Archambault & Son. Among the out-of-town relatives attending the funeral were Dr. Clement Frechette and family of Leominster and Dr. W. White and family of Boston.

SUN BREVITIES

Best printing: Tobin's Assn. Bldg. If your teeth trouble you, see Dr. Gagnon, 466 Merrimack street.
J. F. Donohue, Donohue bldg., real estate and insurance. Telephone.
James Barrett of School street is slowly improving after the funeral were Dr. Clement Frechette and family of Leominster and Dr. W. White and family of Boston.
Fire in a pile of shingles in front of a house at 553 Chelmsford street called out members of Machine 2 and Truck 2 at 10 o'clock this forenoon. The fire started from a spark from a pile of ashes and started to burn furiously when checked by the department.
Lawrence Litz, the six-year-old boy companion, Harry Nowik, is very much critically injured in the automobile accident Sunday, is reported to be resting comfortably at St. John's hospital. He is not yet entirely conscious. His improved.

The Home

If the Gift is to be FURNITURE, go to Adams'.
Something for the home is a pleasure to all.

ADAMS & CO.

Furniture—Rugs—Draperies
174 CENTRAL ST.



WE cordially invite you to visit the largest Gift Shop north of Boston and see all the latest novelties in Leather, Brass, Mahogany, Pottery, etc. Exclusive dealers in the famous Wallace Nutting Hand-Colored Platinum Photographs. Don't buy Holiday Gifts before visiting our Gift Shop.

Prince's Gift Shop

106-108 MERRIMACK STREET

TO MEET CHARLEY WHITE

MONTE BRIT, NOW IN LOWELL

PROMISED BOY WITH CHICAGO LIGHTWEIGHT

Monte Brit, the sensational Cleveland lightweight who has been promised a match with Charley White, after the White-Webb bout for the lightweight title has been decided, is in Lowell for a few days, and his manager states that he will remain in New England for several weeks, during which time he would like to tackle some of the fast 130-135-pound boys in this vicinity.

Brit is under the management of Mr. Morrissey of the Morrissey and Mackey team appearing at Keltie's theatre this week. He is a stranger to New England, but is well known in the west and around Philadelphia. His most successful bouts in the Quaker town were against young Jack O'Brien, with whom he boxed two days. While in New England Brit will keep in condition and will be ready to jump in at a moment's notice against any man of his weight in this section.

Mr. Morrissey, who when not before the footlights, writes songs, has been all over the United States, and he avers that his boy is one of the fastest he has ever seen in action. "Not because he is under my wing do I make that claim," said Mr. Morrissey, "but I am personally acquainted with White and several other leading lightweights, and all have told me that in Brit I had the makings of a champion."

"I intend to push him up the ladder," continued the manager, "and until the White bout he is ready to meet all comers."

Brit arrived in Lowell today and will remain here for the week. Later he will go to Haverhill and Portland, during which time he will be available for bouts in New England clubs.

WANTS TO BOX BROOKS

YOUNG WALSH REITERATES HIS CHALLENGE TO FIGHT AT 120 POUNDS

Jimmie Mahon, manager for Young Walsh, champion of Lowell, reiterated his challenge to the backers of Gardner Brooks, who claim on paper that Brooks is unbeatable at 120 pounds. Manager Mahon is emphatic in his demand that Brooks meet Walsh at this weight. He says that if Brooks refuses to do so, he will show the goods. Mahon states that he will put a forfeit for weight, the same to go as a side bet provided Brooks will show the goods. Mahon believes his protégé can make Brooks jump out of the ring.

BASKETBALL COMMENT

Marlboro tonight! Milford is now leading in the Massachusetts Central basketball league pennant race with Marlboro in second position. As a result of its defeat by Milford Saturday night, Worcester drops to third place with Lowell at the end of the first division.

Pete Winslow, a former member of the Dartmouth varsity quintet will play with Lowell tonight. Winslow is regarded as a wonderful player and team worker. He formerly played with Winn Shaw, the Marlboro centre.

"Bucky" Lew will probably start in the game against Marlboro tonight. The Lowell manager has proven conclusively by his work against Milford and Marlboro that he still can play the game. In Saturday night's game he was the most aggressive player in the Lowell outfit.

Basketball fans who attend the game tonight will see a perfect specimen of athletic mechanism in Snow, the former football star who was honored by being chosen All-American fullback a few years ago while playing on the Dartmouth eleven.

Former Referee Bill Casey of Northboro was "canined" recently for no reason at all, so far as we can find out by the powers that be in the league, was present at the Marlboro game Saturday night. Casey would have made a much better man on the floor than Murphy who the league officials selected to replace him.

Casey showed in his first game in this city that he knew every rule of the game, and he also gave the players to understand at the start that he was running the game. He took no back talk or protest from decisions and an offense of this nature resulted in another foul being called on the offending player. In the Lowell-Milford game he again proved his worth and the game was run off like clock-work.

After three straight defeats Manager Lew has decided to strengthen several position and new players will be added if the present members of the team do not take a brace. Manager Lew has lines out for Margeson, another

former Dartmouth basketball and football star, and he feels confident of landing him. "Bucky" is working hard to give Lowell a first class basketball aggregation, and we think that before many more games are played he will have accomplished his task.

A large number of Marlboro fans will come here tonight to witness the game. They will leave Marlboro at 6:30 o'clock and will come in automobiles. They ought to arrive at the hall before 8 o'clock. The Marlboro team has a great following and is usually accompanied on the out-of-town trips by between 75 and 100 rooters.

Thursday night the Lowell team goes to Worcester for a game and several local followers of the sport, members of the local Knights of Columbus included, will make the trip. The Knights of Columbus followers will root for Lowell team although the Worcester aggregation is made up almost entirely of members of the society.

The Lion A.C. amateur basketball team, champions of Haverhill, would like to arrange a series of games with any Lowell team, the first to be played in Lowell and the second in Haverhill. Full expenses will be given and will be expected in return. Address Michael Cronin, 55 Fifth avenue, Haverhill.

Grant, Winslow, Mulvaney, Pollans and Lew will probably be Lowell's lineup for the start of tonight's game. McPherson, Clark, Hansen and Cole will be used as the occasion demands.

MANY LEAGUE GAMES

ALL LOCAL ALLEYS WELL PATRONIZED LAST NIGHT—INTERESTING MATCHES

There were many league games played on the alleys last night, the most important of which were the minor leagues of Kitteridge's, Carr's and the Crescent Minor. The Carr-Lowell, Kitteridge, Broadway and Y.M.C.A. leagues also had it.

The fastest game of the evening was that between the Carrs and Lowell's lineups for the start of tonight's game. McPherson, Clark, Hansen and Cole will be used as the occasion demands.

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Bibeau	81	83	84	268
Wilson	81	84	89	263
Sharpe	103	80	118	301
Totals	466	436	495	1396

Hartwell	102	81	108	291
Hammond	123	87	80	290
O'Neill	89	89	84	261
Welch	89	104	91	284
Marlin	100	98	101	300
Totals	491	457	474	1425

Harley	84	76	91	250
Roy	70	81	81	232
McClary	78	85	85	248
McClary	89	87	89	265
Couture	85	88	104	277
Totals	406	426	454	1276

Lemire	84	92	97	273
Perron	80	79	84	243
Mallo	81	85	86	252
Allen	82	95	91	268
McDermott	82	75	86	243
Totals	432	430	452	1320

Cummings	81	88	89	258
Ackerling	80	86	84	250
Powers	81	81	107	269
Riley	97	124	81	302
McMahon	75	104	109	288
Totals	417	495	465	1380

Coleman	89	108	101	298
Heckey	101	101	95	297
Hosmer	113	106	86	305
Dunham	83	95	118	296
Hazeltine	84	89	127	300
Totals	480	494	533	1513

McLaughlin	82	100	90	272
McLarn	73	80	73	226
Murphy	83	81	81	245
R. Royal	103	108	111	322
P. O'Brien	89	92	97	278
Totals	430	470	461	1361

Shugrue	86	95	91	272
Madden	75	92	79	246
Sullivan	81	70	79	230
Gallery	88	88	88	264
Mullen	100	102	101	303
Totals	437	430	444	1311

Clancy	93	83	94	270
Gordon	80	82	93	255
Youghan	78	75	97	250
Walsh	99	91	89	280
J. O'Brien	91	93	97	281
Totals	441	427	471	1339

Martin	99	95	80	274
P. Peters	88	75	77	240
Flynn	91	75	71	237
Purdon	91	80	81	252
Campbell	92	90	81	263
Totals	445	425	398	1268

Welch	74	74	91	239
Smith	82	82	84	248
Clark	105	98	83	286
Cole	95	91	81	267
Totals	456	411	431	1305

Bileau	85	85	105	275
Lochran	87	85	89	261
Oulmette	83	85	118	286
McMahon	88	95	100	283
P. McCaffrey	91	100	107	298
Totals	441	441	512	1394

Bellevue	19	15	29.1	
Woodlawn	18	6	25.0	
Salon A. C.	15	9	22.5	
Lafayette	14	10	22.3	
Oxford	9	11	25.0	
Shoe Workers	9	15	27.5	
Barrows 106, Hayden 101, McDermott 100, White 99, Kempton 88, Flannery 88, Gray 87, Ladd 87, O'Connell 87, Farrell 86, Green 84, Cullen 84, J. Manning 83, Walsh 83, Champagne 93, Buckley 93, Veres 93.				

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are even under way, become known here today. Cities in Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma, including Kansas City, Kan., said to be the largest city in America without a baseball club, are slated for franchises.

The Sun goes into nearly every home in Lowell and vicinity. Merchants know that Sun readers respond to their advertisements.

THE LOWELL SUN

The Sun prints the news of the world when it is news and only such news as is fit to print. It is a clean family newspaper.

ESTABLISHED 1878

LOWELL MASS. TUESDAY DECEMBER 7 1915

PRICE ONE CENT

POPE SPEAKS ON PEACE

Cardinals at Consistory in Rome

—Pontiff Declares All Must Yield to End War

ROME, Dec. 7.—The secret consistory, at which new cardinals are to be named and other important business transacted, began shortly after 10 yesterday morning. Notwithstanding the world war, it was conducted with the same pomp as was customary under Pope Leo. The only difference yesterday was the absence of some foreign cardinals, especially those from the United States.

The cardinals from the belligerent countries were almost all in the group of cardinal priests, in their order of seniority. The English cardinal, Bourne, came first, Cardinal DeCabrera of France second and Cardinal Begin of Quebec third. They were separated by the Monk Cardinal Serafini, from Cardinal von Hartmann of Cologne, who was the last of the group.

Cardinal Billot, who is German-born, and Cardinal Gasquet, who was born in London, were in the group of cardinal deacons, in which there was no cardinal of the other belligerent countries.

Pope Benedict looked well and strong. He was full of energy, especially when delivering his allocution, in which he again condemned the horrors of war. "Without doubt you are aware," he said, "of the difficulties which, up to the present have impeded us from convoking the sacred college."

"If I have been granted today to see you again in goodly numbers, it is not because those difficulties have become less, but because we feared that by longer delay the procedure of the Roman curia might seriously suffer, since during this year and the one just passed not a few of the vacancies which death has caused in the sacred college."

Still Grows in Fury

"If at all times the loss of enlightened councillors and trusted assistants cause sorrow to the Roman pontiff, it is much more so now, having in mind the government of the church. In this grave and historic moment before the assembly, notwithstanding the

THE SPELLBINDER

That high school issue, like Banquo's ghost, refuses to show, and is one of several important issues which Mayor Murphy and his administration are trying to dodge.

Mayor Murphy, at the present time, is committed to a high school in Kirk and Anno streets which is to cost over \$700,000. Fortunately for the public the final steps for putting this project into effect have not been completed.

This is one of the most vitally important questions that has ever come up in Lowell and yet the public knows comparatively little about it. The scheme originated at a secret meeting of the municipal council and a couple of members of the legislature held one Sunday afternoon. Just what happened at that meeting will probably never become public property, but the next day was given out that the city of Lowell was to ask the legislature for authority to borrow \$700,000 for a new high school, and that the school was to be built adjoining the present structure.

Thus they start out to spend \$700,000 of the taxpayers' money without giving them an opportunity to be heard on the matter, without even notifying them of their intention despite the fact that they are paying the taxes while in many cases their children are either paying two car fares daily or are walking two and three miles to school.

Mayor Murphy as yet has offered no explanation of that secret meeting nor of his neglect to take the public into his confidence regarding the expenditure of nearly one million dollars of their money.

In accordance with their program the members went to the legislature and obtained permission to borrow \$700,000. Had the members of the city council, under the old form of government attempted to borrow one-tenth part of that amount without a public hearing they would have been thrown out of office. Now the public is becoming awake to the flagrant disregard of their rights by the municipal council and in all probability will insist on a referendum before submitting to the program so mysteriously and secretly engineered.

Mayor Murphy is committed to the location of a \$700,000 high school building among the mill chimneys and the tracks of Kirk and Anno streets and vicinity. There it will go if he is re-elected while the children of the Highlands and other growing sections of the city for years to come will be forced to tramp to and fro to this unhealthy, unhealthy and poorly located school. Their recreation ground will be the public streets.

The cost of the land alone seized in Kirk and Anno streets at its assessed value, is over \$125,000. If it is paid for in accordance with the elaborate promises of Mayor Murphy and the council, it will cost over twice that much. The seizure of that property in Kirk and Anno streets removes \$125,000 of tax from the city treasury. For less than half the money to be spent for the location alone, the city can purchase a much larger, much more centrally located and a much more desirable site for a high school. It will not take half a million dollars property away from the assessors.

The high school matter should be carefully considered by every voter, especially by every voter who has children attending school. It is one of the most colossal blunders in the history of the municipality.

The Mayor's Headquarters

The mayor has not established political headquarters at the police station as one man would have us believe. Those hourly conferences between the superintendent and the police messenger are simply little meetings of the strategists and are not attended by the mayor, though his

\$400,000 LOSS

Threatening Fire Broke Out at St. Catharines, Ontario, Today

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Dec. 7.—By which started in the sitting room and spread with such rapidity that employees had little time to escape, did between \$300,000 and \$400,000 damage today to the plant of the Maple Leaf Milling Co., flour manufacturers. The entire mill building was destroyed, as were the cooper shops and stables.

Soldiers quartered here, aided by citizens, helped the combine a fire-fighting force of St. Catharines and nearby towns which hurried to the scene to prevent a serious conflagration.

LAMAR HELPED PLOTTERS

U. S. Attorney Says "Wolf" Acted as Agent to Tie Up War Munitions Plant

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The alleged activities of labor's national peace council in stirring up strikes in war munitions factories continued under investigation here today by the federal grand jury. District Attorney Marshall's statement that the organization was financed with money furnished by Franz von Rintelen through David Lamar was the first official notice concerning the alleged activities of von Rintelen, although it had been reported that he was connected with movements to tie up war munitions plants. Von Rintelen was indicted here last October on a charge of trying to forge a passport to assist his return to Germany. He is now in the custody of the British government awaiting extradition.

Lamar Under Sentence

Lamar is under sentence to serve a term in the Atlanta penitentiary for having impersonated Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania but is free on bail.

The organization of labor's national peace council was announced in Washington last year. Its headquarters were in Chicago. Jacob Taylor of East Orange, N. J., now president of the council, said Mr. Marshall's statement became public that he welcomed a federal investigation of the council's activities and that it had been a factor in keeping the United States out of the European war.

It was reported today that the grand jury has subpoenaed the records of a bank and hotel in Washington in an effort to trace the expenses of the peace council which it is said sometimes met in the Washington hotel.

"The Wolf of Wall Street"

A dragnet which H. Snowden Mar-

INDUSTRIAL AND STORE NEWS

E. Norman Hunt, who has been assistant superintendent of the Burton Yarn company, Clinton, Mass., has been transferred to the Boston office where he will be in full charge.

C. H. Watmough is the new superintendent of the Barrowsville Bleachery, Barrowsville, Mass. He has been actively engaged in that kind of work for 40 years both here and in England.

John H. Gormley, formerly superintendent of the Akeley mills in Passumpsic, N. H., has been appointed superintendent of the worsted department of the Saxtonville mills, Saxtonville, Mass.

Samuel G. Hall, who has been superintendent of the Clinton Textile Co., Clinton, Mass., since it began operations in the old Broadfield Worsted Co.'s mill, has resigned his position.

W. R. Shanks, the well known superintendent of the Holliston Woolen Mill Co., Holliston, Mass., who was recently manager and superintendent of the old company, has resigned his position to accept a new one elsewhere.

Carpenters' union local 49 will meet tonight in the Runels building headquarters. Business of importance will come up for transaction and several applications for membership will be acted upon.

Walter Dow of the Allen Box Co., will manage a basketball team this season composed of Willow Dale athletes. He will also play right forward for the team.

A loss of \$2500 was caused Sunday by the fire in the Woburn plant of the American Hosiery Co. Leather workers' union, local 49, has been organized for war purposes and valued at \$1,000,000 was threatened.

Loomfixers' union held a largely attended meeting last night in Carpenters' hall, with President Hanley in the chair. A number of committee reports were read and accepted and a list of routine business was transacted.

Routine meetings were held last night by the Teamsters' and Lathers' unions in their respective quarters in Middle street. Applications for membership were received at both sessions.

Tonight's calendar of meetings follows: Carpenters' union, local 49, Runels building; Leather Workers' union,

THE SPELLBINDER

My attention has been called to the fact that the blue print of a bridge that appears in Joe Cohn's window in Parkville, and which the mayor's supporters claim is the bridge that the city will get if he is elected, has not been approved by the government or anyone else outside those two eminent bridge builders, Mayor Murphy and Commissioner Morse.

Is He Sitting Tight?

Rumor hath it that one of the candidates for commissioner has been seen and told to sit tight, as he is on all states. Upon the first evidence of his inclination to sit tight he'll hear the harsh sound of the erasure of his name from the real state. Nobody ever conquered by the sign of the double-cross.

The Outdoor Speakers

The candidates for municipal office appear to be in the "warming-up" stage for tomorrow night will mark the beginning of their outdoor speaking. Former Mayor O'Connell, in all probability, will be the first to appear. Meanwhile, the frenzied and noisy people are occupying the twilight. Yesterday, Harry McNeally, a good talker from the Boston fire department, addressed two large audiences, and tonight, I understand, Captain McInroe, a former Lowell fire department, and make several speeches. Last evening a gentleman named Ryan from Lawrence held forth at Tower's corner, on the subject of no-license and told his hearers that Lawrence would surely go no-license, and that Lowell should do likewise.

THE SPELLBINDER.

camp, and also for the annual dancing party to be held in January.

G. Arthur Flanders, a prominent member of the cost department of the E. E. Cartridge company, has resigned to accept a more lucrative position with Lockwood & Greene, mill engineers, Boston.

LIGHT POLICE COURT

But two cases were called at this forenoon's session of police court and as none of the parties was ready for trial, continuances were immediately agreed to, making the session one of the shortest held for some time.

Frank Brown was charged with stealing a suit, an overcoat and a cap from Hardy E. Bradley. Brown formerly worked for Bradley and stole the overcoat when his employer was away, it is said. His case was continued for one month. In the meantime a settlement of some kind will be made.

The case of Mary Senior, assault and battery, was continued until Jan. 3 for trial.

Henry Smith of this city had a drunkenness charge continued for sentence in the Lawrence district court and yesterday afternoon a charge of assault on a woman was filed \$10 on a charge of assault with a dangerous weapon upon Smith. The Lowell man said that he was in a house on Common street, Lawrence, Saturday evening and left after a dispute with a woman. Dinesavich and another man followed him and while the unknown held his hands, Dinesavich stabbed him in the head. The defense was that Smith caused the trouble.

PILGRIM GIRLS' ORCHESTRA

The second Star Course concert will be given this Wednesday evening at the First Baptist church under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian association, at 8 o'clock. An orchestra of six very talented young ladies will sing as well as play, giving solos, duets, sextettes, etc. A very fine reader will entertain with humorous as well as other selections.

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WAS BLEEDING TO DEATH

PROMPT WORK OF AMESBURY BOY SCOUT SAVED LIFE OF MALCOLM MILTON

AMESBURY, Dec. 7.—Prompt and intelligent work by Archie Dow, member of a local company of Boy Scouts saved the life late yesterday of Malcolm Milton who was bleeding to death from a gunshot wound according to a statement today by physicians. Milton had been hunting deer near Hampton Falls, N. H., and the accidental discharge of the weapon severed an artery in his left arm. Dow, attracted to the scene by cries for help, realized that the man would bleed to death unless heroic measures were taken and with an improvised tourniquet quickly checked the flow of blood.

Meanwhile physicians were summoned and Milton was removed to a hospital at Exeter, N. H. Although his condition was regarded as critical, hospital authorities said he probably would recover.

TRAFFIC IN OPIUM DRUG

SCORES OF PROSECUTIONS DEPEND ON OUTCOME OF ARGUMENTS TODAY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Scores of prosecutions for alleged violations of the Harrison drug act of 1914 regulating the traffic and use of opium depend on the outcome of arguments begun today before the supreme court as to the scope of the law.

Assistant Attorney General Wallace explained the government's interpretation of the act made it unlawful for any person not registered to have opium in his possession. Attorneys for Jim Huey Moss, indicted in Pittsburgh on charges of having opium in his possession, contended that the law was limited in operation to drug dealers and did not extend to consumers.

The federal district court in western Pennsylvania, decided against the government which claims that unless the supreme court reverses the lower court's traffic in opium will be inevitably diverted from reputable physicians and druggists to the infamous classes of persons who for gain are willing to surrender to one of the most lamentable and miserable weaknesses of human nature.

42 INDICTMENTS GOLD GONE! HEAD AND NOSE CLEAR

Nine Men, Four From Harvard, Held in Registration Cases

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 7.—Nine men, four of whom are identified with Harvard university, pleaded not guilty in the superior court today to indictments charging conspiracy, the making of false oaths and the signing of false certificates in connection with alleged illegal registration for voting by Harvard instructors and students. All furnished \$1000 security for their appearance at trial.

The grand jury returned 42 indictments against the nine defendants arrested today. Lewis S. Gannett, Harvard '13, pleaded not guilty to three other indictments a week ago.

SUIT AGAINST CECILIE

FINAL ARGUMENTS IN SUIT FOR FAILURE TO DELIVER \$12,000,000

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—Final arguments in the suits against the North German Lloyd Steamship company for the failure of the steamship Kronprinzessin Cecilie to deliver \$12,000,000 in bullion to consignees in England and France at the outbreak of the war, were made today before Judge Hale in the United States district court. The plaintiffs are the National City bank and the Guaranty Trust company of New York and two passengers.

Capt. Polack of the Cecilie testified at the trial that as he was approaching European ports on the night of July 31, 1914, he received a wireless despatch stating that war was about to be declared and to return immediately to the United States for a refuge. The Cecilie reached New Harbor, N. J., without being intercepted by a hostile vessel and the gold and passengers were sent to New York. Later the liner was brought to Boston for internment.

The plaintiffs who claim that the Cecilie could have discharged her gold and passengers before the war began, seek damages for the alleged breach of contract.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

"CASCARETS" SET YOUR LIVER AND BOWELS RIGHT

They're fine! Don't remain bilious, sick, headachy and constipated.

Best for colds, bad breath, sour stomach—children love them.

Get a 10-cent box now.

Be cheerful! Clean up inside tonight and feel fine. Take Cascarets to loosen your liver and clean the bowels and stop headaches, a bad cold, biliousness, offensive breath, coated tongue, sallowiness, sour stomach and gases. Tonight take Cascarets and enjoy the nicest, gentlest liver and bowel cleansing you ever experienced. Wake up feeling grand—Everybody's doing it. Cascarets best laxative for children also.

SWEDEN NOT NOTIFIED

Foreign Minister Says He Has Received No Official Intimation of Peace Party's Visit

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 7.—According to the Dagens Nyheter, the Swedish minister of foreign affairs said yesterday that he had received no official intimation of the suggested visit of Henry Ford and his peace expedition to Stockholm. On the contrary, he inferred from the latest despatches that no such visit would take place. He preferred, therefore, not to express any opinion regarding the position of the Swedish government in the matter until he had received further information.

INTERESTING LECTURE

An interesting lecture was given last evening at Rogers hall by Mme. Guerin before a large number of pupils and invited guests. Mme. Guerin told the story of Joan of Arc. The lecture was illustrated by stereoscopic views. The speaker appeared in several costumes, illustrating the important phases of the maid's career. Part of the talk was given in French.

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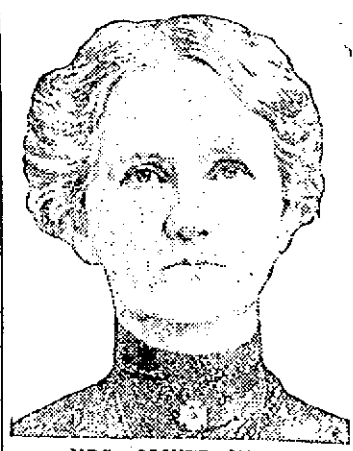
The Standard Remedy in Countless Homes

Relieves Constipation Easily Without Gripping or Discomfort

Indigestion and constipation are two conditions that are closely related and the cause of much physical suffering.

The tendency to indulge one's appetite is more or less general and most people suffer at one time or another from rebellion of the overtaxed organs of digestion and elimination. A pleasantly effective remedy, that will quickly relieve the congestion of poisonous stomach waste and restore regularity, is the compound of simple laxative herbs sold in drug stores for fifty cents a bottle under the name of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. This is a mild, pleasant laxative tonic, free from opiates or narcotic drugs, and has been the standard household remedy in thousands of homes for many years.

Mrs. Oliver Young, Merrill, Wis., writing to Dr. Caldwell, says, she knows of nothing so effective for regulating the stomach and bowels; since taking Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin she feels ten years younger; her work seems easier and she has regained her appetite.



MRS. OLIVER YOUNG

in the house. A trial bottle, free of charge, can be obtained by writing to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 451 Washington St., Monticello, Ill.

Get a bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin from your druggist and have

camp, and also for the annual dancing party to be held in January.

G. Arthur Flanders, a prominent member of the cost department of the E. E. Cartridge company, has resigned to accept a more lucrative position with Lockwood & Greene, mill engineers, Boston.

LIGHT POLICE COURT

But two cases were called at this forenoon's session of police court and as none of the parties was ready for trial, continuances were immediately agreed to, making the session one of the shortest held for some time.

Frank Brown was charged with stealing a suit, an overcoat and a cap from Hardy E. Bradley. Brown formerly worked for Bradley and stole the overcoat when his employer was away, it is said. His case was continued for one month. In the meantime a settlement of some kind will be made.

The case of Mary Senior, assault and battery, was continued until Jan. 3 for trial.

Henry Smith of this city had a drunkenness charge continued for sentence in the Lawrence district court and yesterday afternoon a charge of assault on a woman was filed \$10 on a charge of assault with a dangerous weapon upon Smith. The Lowell man said that he was in a house on Common street, Lawrence, Saturday evening and left after a dispute with a woman. Dinesavich and another man followed him and while the unknown held his hands, Dinesavich stabbed him in the head. The defense was that Smith caused the trouble.

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EXPLOSIVES IN ROOMS

YOUNG AUSTRIAN ASSERTED THAT HE WAS A STUDENT OF CHEMISTRY

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Anton F. Mente, the young Austrian in whose rooms a quantity of explosives and chlorine gas were found yesterday by the police, asserted today that he was merely a student of chemistry and had had no criminal intent in his experiments. Mente, who had been indicted for anything irregular in his actions and denied that he had received money from any foreign government. All his chemicals and apparatus, he said, were purchased with his own money. As to a code found in his room, he insisted that he had made it for his own use.

CHINA ORDERS CAMPHOR

FIRST EVER RECEIVED IN THIS COUNTRY FROM CHINA—CALLS FOR THREE TONS

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—What is said to be the first order for camphor ever received in this country from China was announced by a local concern today. The order was for three tons and came from Hong Kong.

Until the recent completion of a large plant in this city for the manufacture of camphor, Japan enjoyed an almost complete monopoly of the commodity.

VERDICT OF DOCTORS ON NEW HERBAL SKIN BALM

D'ENNA cures skin disease in a way unknown to modern science. Simply smooth it over the diseased places. Watch the marvelous action of this great herbal balm. D'ENNA, made from nature's herbs, has been given by science for the relief of the many disheartened skin sufferers. D'ENNA stops pain and itching instantly, restores body and limbs from the tortures of skin disease.

It is nature's way.

We are the only druggists in this town from whom D'ENNA, the great herbal balm, can be secured. Ask us for it.

DOWS DRUG STORES

Speeches TONIGHT

Capt. McEnroe, of the Springfield fire department, (a former Lowell boy), will speak at the corner of Agawam and Lawrence streets at 9.05 tonight and at the Cartridge Shop tomorrow at 12.30 (noon hour).

Harry McNeally, of the Boston fire department will speak at Gorham and Moore streets tonight at 9.05 o'clock.

E. P. CUNNINGHAM,
Sec. Lowell Firemen's Club.

£ CHRISTMAS DRAFTS

Payable free of discount in all parts of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND.

MURPHY'S

18 APPLETON ST.
Opp. Post Office

Christmas Ships Wednesday and Saturday.

Established March 1, 1877

PETER DAVEY

UNDERTAKER AND FUNERAL DIRECTOR

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